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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book examines state and national trends from the late 1980s in the well being of children in the United States. The statistical portrait is based on 10 indicators of child well being: (1) percent low birth-weight infants; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) child death rate; (4) teen accidental death, homicide, and suicide rates; (5) teen birth rate; (6) juvenile violent crime arrest rate; (7) percent of teens who are high school dropouts; (8) percent of teens not attending school and not working, (9) child poverty rate; and (10) percent of families with children headed by single parents. Section 1 of the report focuses on child care needs for low-income working families. Section 2 summarizes findings indicating increases since the 1980s in low birth-weight infants, teen homicides and suicides, teen birth rate, juvenile violent crime arrest rate, and single parent families, and decreases in infant mortality rate, child death rate, teen accidental deaths, and percent of teens who are high school dropouts or not attending school and not working. Child poverty rates showed countervailing trends, and are currently declining. Section 3 presents national profiles, including national indicator maps depicting state rankings. Section 4 contains state profiles, including state and national data and graphs depicting trends from 1985 to 1995. Appendices include standard scores and national rankings and multi-year trend data for Kids Count indicators. The report concludes with definitions and data sources, criteria for indicator selection, and primary contacts for state Kids Count projects. (KB)

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State Profiles of Child Well-Being

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KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

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KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. The Foundation also funds a nationwide network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

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KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK

State Profiles of Child Well-Being



The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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Permission to copy, disseminate, or otherwise use information from this *Data Book* is granted as long as appropriate acknowledgment is given.

To obtain additional copies of this publication, call (410) 223-2800 or write to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Attn: *KIDS CO-NT Data Book*, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

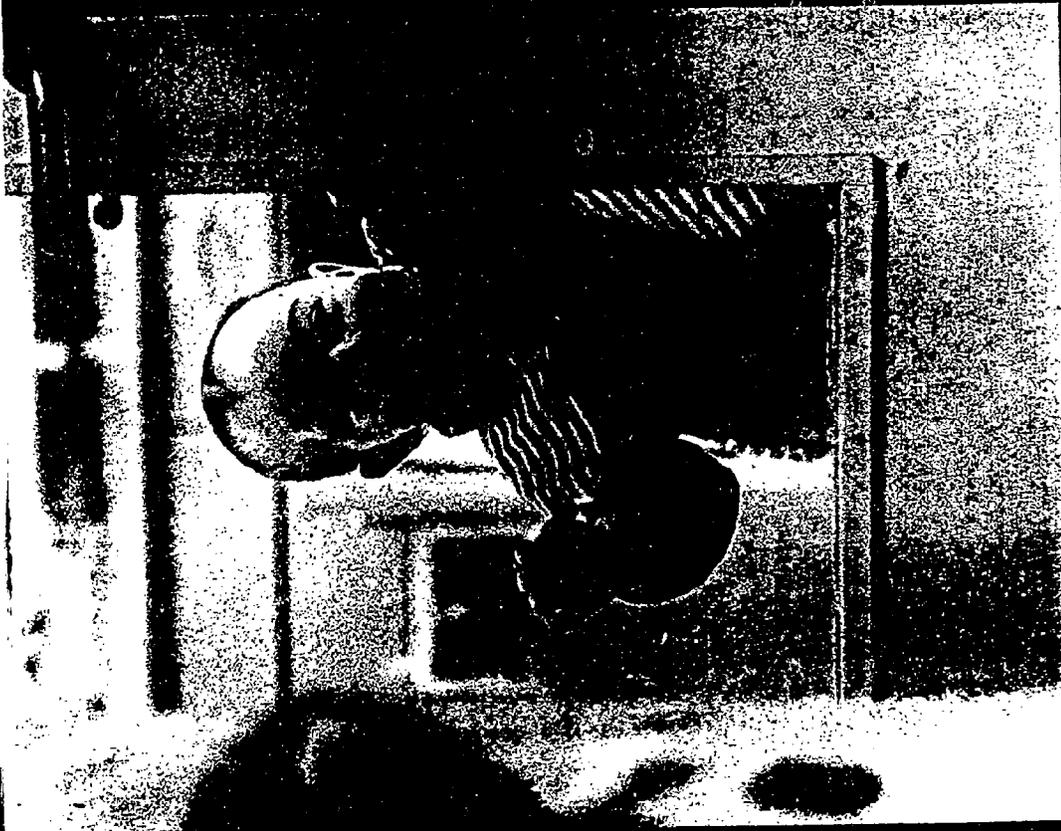
The *1998 KIDS CO-NT Data Book* is available on the Internet at www.aecf.org.

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Overview

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Overview

Making Quality Child Care a Reality for America's Low-Income Working Families

Quality child care is a critical resource for the 29 million young children living in families with working parents. It gives single parents a chance to find jobs and the flexibility to keep them. It allows both mothers and fathers to contribute to family income. And it helps enable many young children to be ready to learn when they enter school. It is now estimated that more than half of all American families with children under age 13—both dual-earner and single-parent families—regularly require some nonparental assistance to help care for and supervise their kids. In 1995, 60 percent of preschool-age children routinely spent at least some time in non-parental care.

The need to find appropriate, affordable, and accessible child care is even more acute for the 10 million children whose parents labor in low-income jobs, often with nontraditional hours. And for millions of welfare recipients who are now expected to find and keep jobs, the need for quality child care amounts to a practical imperative.

The nation's child care challenge grows with each passing month as more families leave welfare and enter the complex world of work. In August 1997, the number of people (both adults and children) on federal welfare rolls dropped by 1.6 million for the first time in 25 years—a compared to its peak of 1.6 million individuals in 1994. Roughly half of the

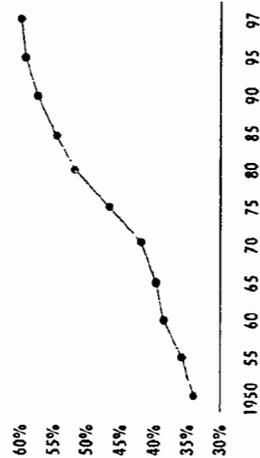
families who are no longer on welfare have managed to find jobs in the robust national economy of the mid-1990s. But these are overwhelmingly modest-paying jobs, making it especially challenging for these parents to afford quality child care.

In 1997 there were still more than 3 million adults remaining on welfare, most of whom will have to find jobs in the next few years as time limits are reached under welfare reform mandates. By the year 2000, millions of families currently receiving welfare will need to spend more and more time in the workforce, while at the same time, seeing to the day-to-day needs of one or more children. For these low-income families, child care will be crucial. Yet, if history is our guide, it may also be unaffordable, inaccessible, unreliable, or of unacceptable quality.

Rationale for Action. The Annie E. Casey Foundation believes that poor children are ultimately better served by growing up in a working and caring household. Having a parent in the workforce increases the chances of escaping poverty, enhances family dignity and independence, and offers essential role models and opportunities to children. Indeed, this is the core rationale and moral ground for our national commitment to reform the welfare system. But this rationale holds only if the employment of low-skilled parents does not fundamentally compromise their fundamental parental obligation to ensure that their children are well looked after, are reliably cared for, and are safe.

Put simply, all children clearly benefit from safe and suitable child care, but it is far to provide children from low-income families

Figure 1. Female labor force participation rate, 1950-1997



If we fail to provide children from low-income families with quality child care that nurtures their cognitive and social development, then we will have compromised the effort to reform welfare, and we will risk losing a vital segment of another generation.

with quality child care that nurtures their cognitive and social development, then we will have compromised the effort to reform welfare, and we will risk losing a vital segment of another generation. The inescapable obligation to develop affordable, accessible, reliable, caring, and stimulating child care for our most vulnerable children is the central focus of our ninth annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*

The Need for Child Care

The importance and the value of caring, and reliable child care is an acknowledged fact. We know that infants need warm, constant, and responsive adult care to thrive and grow. So do toddlers and preschoolers, who require not only nurturing and caring supervision, but also planned activities that foster healthy development as well as readiness for school. Older kids also need safe, structured, and supervised activities—during nonschool hours—to further their development and to protect them from too much independence too soon. Crime, violence, and substance abuse are known to increase in after-school hours, so much so that police and prosecutors from around the nation have called for the states and federal government to increase support for after-school programs for older children, noting that such programs keep children occupied in positive ways at a time of day when juvenile crime peaks.

While many attentive fathers often look after their kids, it is mothers who have provided and continue to provide much of the critical caring that their children need. With the increasing participation of women in the

workforce over the last half-century, growing numbers of American families confront a vexing challenge in securing the constancy of care they want for their kids. The overall labor force participation rate of women increased from 31 percent in 1950 to 60 percent in 1997 (see Figure 1). Among women with preschool-age children, the labor force participation rate increased from 39 percent in 1975 to 62 percent in 1996. It is estimated that by the year 2000, 70 percent of women with preschool-age children will be working and in need of child care. The once-typical two-parent family—with a stay-at-home mom and a breadwinning father—is becoming a memory, with only 20 percent of kids living in such families in 1996. The traditional support system of neighbors and extended family members who offered strong networks of care and supervision for children are less and less available as they too participate more in the workforce. While some would debate whether the nation is experiencing a child-care "crisis," for many low-income working families, child care is a perpetual emergency. Without thoughtful action at the national, state, and community levels, that problem is destined to get worse.

Defining the Demand. Today, there are nearly 29 million American children under the age of 13 who are likely to need child care while their parents work, or about 50 percent of the children in that age group. Such care is currently provided in a variety of settings. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 53 percent of preschoolers under age 5 with a working mother are cared for in the child's

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home, 31 percent in another home, 30 percent are in an organized child-care setting, and about 5 percent are cared for by the mother at work or while she works at home.

Despite the variety of child-care arrangements available, it is estimated that 3.5 million children under age 13 spend some time at home alone each week, and it is hard to know how many other children are periodically left unsupervised, even for short periods of time. The problem of access to care is most acute for the growing number of kids in low-income families with one or two working parents. Between 1989 and 1996, the number of children in working-poor families increased from 4.5 million to 5.7 million.

Expanding the availability of child care for working poor families is also crucial because of the developmental leaps that children make during preschool years that form the basis of later achievement. Early experience clearly has a powerful impact on the extent and nature of adult capabilities, and although there is increased recognition of the importance of preschool training for school readiness, the genuine need that exists has not yet been fully met. Even Head Start, though greatly expanded in recent years, still serves only 40 percent of children who are eligible, and many Head Start programs still are not full day.

Without sustained action to expand supply, the number of children in low-income families who do not have early care or after school care will increase with the movement of mothers from welfare to the workplace. The General Accounting Office, for example, projects that there will be substantial addi-

tional unmet child-care needs under the new welfare policy, especially for infants and school-age children.¹ As a practical matter, it makes sense to expand the supply of child care as added insurance that these mothers will be able to continue in their jobs.

The Cost of Care. For many families, high-quality child care is simply beyond their budgets. In 1993 the average weekly cost of child care was \$71.15 for families with one or more preschool children.² That amounts to a heavy burden on the resources of many families, but it is particularly unmanageable for low-income families who must spend an exceptionally large share of their earnings on child care. In families with preschoolers and a monthly income under \$1,200, the costs of child care typically consume 25 percent of their income—and even that sizeable bite out of income does not ensure quality care.

Government financial assistance for child care currently takes a variety of forms. At present, the federal government gives subsidies through the Child Care and Development Block Grant, funded at \$2.97 billion in fiscal 1997, for states to help offset the child-care costs of low-income families. States also can designate part of the funds from Temporary Assistance to Needy Families for child care. The Title XX Social Services Block Grant can also be used to subsidize child care, although many states opt not to use it for this purpose. In addition, the states and the District of Columbia appropriated more than \$2.4 billion for early childhood programs in 1994.

Child care assistance is usually provided on a sliding scale, meaning that families pay



The elements that characterize quality day care are similar to those found in good homes. In which the most important factor is attentive interaction between the provider or parent and the child.



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Overview

some of the costs of care, with the amount they pay increasing as their incomes rise. Although federal assistance can be used for families with incomes up to 85 percent of state median family income, most states set their income limits well below this level. There are approximately 23 million children under age 13 living in families with incomes less than 85 percent of their state median family income.¹¹ If states adopted the federal guidelines, all of these children would be technically eligible for child-care subsidies if their parents work. However, it is clear that some low-income working parents simply have not been made aware by caseworkers or employers of the financial assistance for child care that might be available to them.

In addition to subsidies, the federal Dependent Care Tax Credit helps families by allowing them to claim an income tax credit for a portion of their child-care expenses related to work. Because the credit also is on a sliding scale, lower income families receive slightly larger credits. However, the maximum credit most families can receive for one child is \$480, or \$960 for two or more children -- amounts that have not been raised since 1981. About half of the states have similar state income-tax credits designed to help families with the cost of child care.

Unfortunately, the Dependent Care Tax Credit actually does little to increase the child care purchasing power of families with no federal tax liability -- a category that includes many former welfare and working poor families. Such families generally do not benefit from the dependent care credit

because they usually do not owe any federal income tax, and the credit is not refundable. Furthermore, many of these working families are not likely to qualify for subsidized child care from block grant funds because their income is slightly higher than the eligibility limits set by individual states.

Despite a range of federal and state subsidies, tax credits, and other financial assistance designed to supplement the child-care budgets of families, it is clear that the burden of paying for such care is disproportionately high for low-income working parents. While government assistance in paying for child care is indispensable, the inescapable conclusion is that it is not providing enough help to many of those who need it most.

Getting Care When and Where It Is Needed.

Even when cost is not an insurmountable barrier, many working-poor families find that child care is simply not available at the times and places it is needed. An increasingly competitive global economy has generated around-the-clock work hours. A General Accounting Office survey of child-care providers in selected cities found that only a small percentage currently offer care during nontraditional hours. Yet the National Child Care Survey found that fully one fourth of low-income working mothers (in cities above poverty but below \$25,000) work in the evenings or on weekends.

In addition to the issue of non-traditional hours, many low-income workers have to travel long distances to their jobs, often without reliable public or private transportation. Many welfare families do not have their own automobiles, and employers and state

Welfare reform that puts mothers to work at the cost of putting their children in jeopardy is a flawed reform.

officials cite commuting and child care as the twin challenges for workers struggling to secure and keep jobs. Locating child-care facilities in areas that allow parents to leave children close to home clearly would remove a major impediment to accessible child care.

Unfortunately, however, in poor neighborhoods, the supply of licensed or otherwise appropriate providers is far less than in more affluent residential communities. The inevitable result is that some of servers have termed the "child-care underground"—a kitchen of the working poor placed in informal and ever-changing settings. Again and again, parents are forced to cobble together a patchwork of care givers because their extended family is geographically scattered or simply unavailable to help out when a child-care crisis arises.

When child-care arrangements collapse, parents lose time at work, sometimes jeopardizing their continued employment. Nationwide, businesses lose \$3 billion each year because of child-care-related absenteeism, turnover, and lost productivity. One study conducted by the Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association reported that one quarter of working mothers on waiting lists for child care in Minnesota go back on welfare because the care never materializes. The fragility of child-care arrangements compounds the instability experienced by low-income families who already suffer from a lack of community support.

Warning Signals on Quality. Even when working poor families find reliable, affordable care, it can often be of poor quality. There are no nationally representative studies of child

care quality, but worries about the quality of child care are raised constantly by local studies as well as by news reports and family experiences. Child-care workers generally are poorly paid, and turnover rates at child care centers are high. Too often, care of children in both family- and center-based settings is uneven—supplied by caregivers who are insufficiently trained and housed in facilities that are overcrowded or unsafe.

A widely cited 1995 study from the University of Colorado at Denver examined 400 child care centers in four states and rated only 14 percent as developmentally appropriate, with the rest scoring from poor to mediocre. The situation for infants and toddlers was particularly distressing. Only 1 in 12 infant and toddler rooms was found to provide developmentally appropriate care, and 40 percent were deemed a potential threat to children's health and safety. A recent study¹ of state regulations regarding infant and toddler care centers concluded that regulations in two-thirds of the states were "poor or very poor" indicating that they failed to require even minimally acceptable care.

When it comes to quality, evaluations of family day care are all too similar to those of center-based care. A study² of regulated and nonregulated family day care by the New York-based Families and Work Institute rated only 9 percent of family day care homes as being of good quality, while 50 percent were rated as only adequate and 45 percent as inadequate.

The consequences of this quality gap are of enormous national concern, especially for

at risk kids. Increasingly, studies show the importance of stimulating cognitive skills in young children as early as possible. New research by neuroscientists makes it clear that infant brain development is a matter of both experience and genetics. Whether a baby's brain cells connect and develop into networks that foster intelligence and creativity depends to a large extent on how that baby is nurtured. While nurturing includes love and caring attention, the recent research emphasizes the importance of purposeful stimulation—utilizing language, eye contact, and movement—as a critical way to encourage active, curious minds. Because poor quality child care (i.e., care that ignores developmental opportunities) can have long term effects, competent, safe, and developmentally appropriate care ought to be available to every child as a minimum standard.

Many studies demonstrate that at risk children are helped by high quality early intervention programs, but often this is not what the most needy children get. A General Accounting Office study found that 59 percent of low income children attend early childhood centers which fail to provide the full range of child development, health, and parent services needed to support their school readiness. The simple fact is that without child care that is both stimulating and supportive, low income preschoolers, who are already statistically at risk, may also experience delayed social and cognitive development. Thus, they can enter school with significant problems—lagging behind from the start and increasing their risk of future failure in school.

Finding Solutions That Work

In tackling the child care dilemma, we recognize that parents are the most critical stakeholders and that they must be given every opportunity to become informed and empowered consumers. Families need sufficient opportunity, information, and resources to promote the healthy development of their children and ensure that nonparental care is safe, affordable, accessible, and of the highest possible quality.

At the outset, it should be understood that any proposals on the child-care issue must take into account the realities that are widely acknowledged in public opinion polls as well as policy circles. First, quality child care is recognized as a pivotal need of working parents, especially for low-income families. Second, while government may offer various tax and economic incentives to make child care more affordable and accessible to parents, and should be expected to establish and enforce minimum quality standards, there is a genuine consensus that extensive government mandates in the design and provision of child care are not desirable. And third, while child care has become a much more visible component of American life, it is evident that Americans remain largely resolute in the belief that parents need a range of choices regarding how best to care for their children.

Making Child Care Affordable. Providing high quality and affordable child care is a laudable goal, but who should pay for it? The Packard Foundation reports that, collectively, Americans spend about \$10 billion a year for

child care for children below school age. According to the study, it might cost as much as \$120 billion a year to provide the kind of quality child care all American kids need.

Recognizing the emergence of child care as an issue of mounting concern to American families, a bipartisan effort is underway in Washington and in the states to bolster support for a range of practical child-care funding strategies, among them: States should increase existing child-care subsidies as well as make families more aware of their availability. Working parents with income up to 85 percent of the state median family income should be afforded assistance for child care on a sliding scale, depending on ability to pay. The Dependent Care Tax Credit should be made refundable instead of nonrefundable. Employers should be rewarded for either setting up child-care centers or for making it easier for employees to arrange quality care. And, as a number of Republicans and Democrats have proposed, the idea of expanding tax credits to families with a stay-at-home parent should be seriously explored.

The Clinton administration has proposed spending nearly \$22 billion over 5 years to increase the child-care block grant to states and to expand the Dependent Care Tax Credit. Under the administration's proposal, families earning less than \$30,000 could take a credit for up to 50 percent of their child-care expenses. States could use the block grant funds to provide expanded access to child care services for families who have left welfare as well as families still receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families. The proposal also would pro-

vide incentives for states to expand infant care, before- and after-school programs, and child care during nontraditional work hours and to extend hours of pre-kindergarten programs to cover full-day services.

Several states also are implementing model programs to bolster child care as one strategy to assure responsible welfare reform and promote genuine self-sufficiency. Illinois, for example, has increased state funds dedicated to child care by \$100 million in the past 2 years. The state is expected to eliminate its waiting list and provide child-care assistance for all families with incomes below 50 percent of the state median income. This new funding helped the state serve an additional 59,000 children. Similarly, Minnesota has increased child-care spending by \$99 million over 2 years, for a total of more than \$193 million in state subsidies. As of December 1996, the increased funds allowed the state to eliminate a waiting list of 5,600 low-income working families and to provide full subsidies for families on welfare and those making the transition from welfare to work. However, even with such a generous increase in subsidies, a new waiting list is forming.²⁷

The corporate sector also can bring innovative solutions to the demand for child care from employees. One model for work-site based quality care comes from the Longaberger Company, a family-owned business that is the largest manufacturer of handmade baskets in the United States. In 1995 the Longaberger Family Center, a \$1.2 million child-care facility, was opened at the company's manufacturing plant in Dresden,

Providing affordable, high-quality child care and after-school programs where they are most needed—in areas with the highest concentrations of low-income families—not only helps working parents by expanding flexibility in hours and reducing transit time to work, but it also demonstrably contributes to building stronger neighborhoods.

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Ohio, for the benefit of nearly 6,000 employees. Built by the company, the center operates 24 hours a day and provides ongoing training for 29 teachers and aides who care for 150 children ranging in age from 6 weeks to 12 years. The center is built to resemble a house, with age-appropriate features such as child-sized bathrooms and heated floors for crawling and playing. This full-service center also offers a half-day kindergarten on site and buses older students to school and back to the center for after-school programs.

Another exemplary corporate program is operated by Marriott, which has partnered with other hospitality companies in Atlanta, the governor, and the mayor to set up a pilot employees' child care program called the Inn for Children. It is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and includes a get-well clinic for kids with minor illnesses such as colds. The facility, located in downtown Atlanta, can accommodate 250 children at one time. Marriott developed the child-care initiative as an outgrowth of Pathways to Independence, the company's welfare-to-work job training program that has provided jobs for more than a hundred former welfare recipients in Atlanta, New Orleans, and Washington, D.C.

Improving Quality in Child Care. The elements that characterize quality day care are similar to those found in good homes, in which the most important factor is attentive interaction between the provider or parent and the child. The Child Care Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health and Human

Services offers four overarching hallmarks of quality child care:

- **A safe and healthy learning environment for each individual child**
- **Parent involvement**
- **Training and support for care providers**
- **Continuity of care**

To ensure these bedrock characteristics, states and cities must address the need to make comprehensive training available to child-care providers, similar to that given to workers in Head Start programs and child care facilities at Department of Defense installations. All child-care providers should be afforded effective training in the essential skills and conditions that promote safety and child development. Work conditions that are not overcrowded, that reduce the ratio of children to day-care workers, and that allow for interaction with each child's family would also help to increase safety and improve child outcomes.

One initiative aimed at improving the quality of child care by upgrading staff skills is North Carolina's TEACH (Teacher Education and Compensation Helps) Early Childhood Project. The centerpiece of the program consists of scholarships to help child-care workers access courses, primarily at state community colleges. The highly subsidized training often leads to two- or four-year degrees in child development and early childhood education, and workers who complete a step in the program are guaranteed a one-time bonus or a raise. Participants in the program have received higher pay, with a dramatic reduction in



Today, there are nearly 29 million American children under the age of 13 who are likely to need child care while their parents work.

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turnover, and the education level of the state's child care workforce has been measurably enhanced. The program was started in 1990 with private sector funding, but the state now contributes the majority of funds. The TEACH model has been adopted by half a dozen states.

Another innovative program is the Childspace Management Group, Inc., a worker-owned cooperative that staffs two child-care centers in economically and ethnically diverse neighborhoods in Philadelphia. Started in 1988, the Childspace model was developed to improve both the quality of child care and the employment opportunities for community residents. Because many low-income job applicants do not have the educational background to meet requirements for advanced, entry-level staff receive on-the-job training and are encouraged to take courses in early childhood education. The wages for Childspace workers are fairly typical when compared to other child care workers, but they are supplemented with a benefits package available to both full- and part-time workers. As a result, the turnover rate for Childspace workers is significantly lower than the national average. This worker cooperative model is being replicated in other cities throughout the United States.

Another key ingredient needed to upgrade the quality of care is the establishment and enforcement of adequate licensing standards by state and local officials. While documented cases of unlicensed care and outright abuse are rare, parents have a right to peace of mind when they leave their children in the charge of others. For that reason, however, states set min-

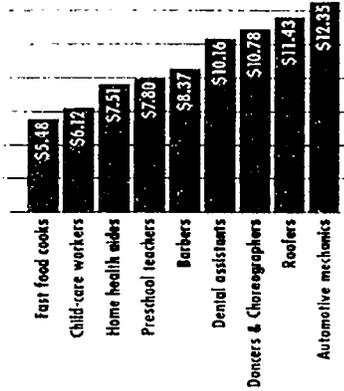
imum standards for safety and health at child care facilities, then neglect to provide sufficient oversight by inspectors, and end up failing either to punish bad providers or reward good providers. Regulators are leathier to begin the lengthy process required to terminate a license, especially in localities where alternative arrangements are nonexistent. As a result, license revocations almost never occur, and written critiques of the quality of care are seldom issued.

It is also beyond debate that addressing the income needs of child care workers would go a long way to improving quality. Of the approximately 3 million child-care teachers, assistants, and family care providers in the United States, turnover rates amount to more than 40 percent each year.² Far higher than most other occupations. A primary reason for such high turnover is the characteristically low level of pay earned by most day care workers (see Figure 2). A society that values its children may well need to offer their caregivers a compensation package that encourages continuity in the job and a sense of value to the community.

Focusing on the Child-Care Needs of

Low-Income Families. Of the 5 million kids under age 13 who live in high-poverty neighborhoods, half have working mothers. This percentage will increase as welfare reform is fully implemented. Providing affordable, high-quality child care and after-school programs where they are most needed in areas with the highest concentrations of low-income families—not only helps working parents by expanding flexibility in hours and

Figure 2. Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to selected occupations: 1996



reducing transit time to work, but it also demonstrably contributes to building stronger neighborhoods. By investing in the establishment, expansion, or training of neighborhood-based child care, jobs are created for residents and dollars are kept in the community.

The number of such community bolstering initiatives is growing. In early 1998, Baltimore opened a major new public housing child care facility in East Baltimore, a center that accommodates 120 children, including infants. The center, which is being studied as a prototype by Chicago and other cities, employs several residents of the Pleasant View Gardens housing community and offers training for individuals who want to become child-care providers.

In central Illinois, the Longview community in the city of Decatur opened the New Horizon Family and Child Development Center in 1994—the first physical improvement in the neighborhood in 20 years. Today, the center is the catalyst of an ambitious plan to rebuild an area characterized by empty lots, illicit drug markets, and substandard housing. The center's large activity room doubles at night as an adult classroom and community meeting place.

A similarly impressive model is underway in Newark, N.J., where New Community Corporation provides child care and family services through a partnership with Babyland Family Services, Inc. Babyland operates six child care centers, which annually provide quality care to more than 700 children in the Newark area. In addition, Babyland has a network of family based child care providers.

training mothers who can work in their own homes. A high proportion of participating families are low income or on welfare, although the centers also serve middle- and upper income families. Babyland employs nearly 200 workers, and construction of four new centers will create additional jobs in future years.

Because the need for child care does not end when children are old enough to attend school, before- and after-school programs are critical to providing safe and structured activities for children whose parents are at work. However, the U.S. Department of Education reports that in 1993 only a third of schools in low-income neighborhoods offered before- and after-school programs. Los Angeles has one exemplary after-school enrichment program, called LA's Best (Better Educated Students for Tomorrow), that receives most of its funds from city coffers and the rest from private sources. Serving 5,000 kids per day in grades K-6 at 24 municipal elementary schools, the program emphasizes activities in dance, music, sports, science, and art. A recent evaluation shows increased attendance and higher rates of school completion by participants.

New York City's renowned Beacons program also provides a continuing example of innovative after-school and summer child care. Now 12 Beacon School-Based Community Centers across the city are open in the summer, before and after hours during the school year, and on weekends and holidays. Serving as neighborhood centers, the Beacons not only offer safe havens for kids, but also provide children and their families with an array of

Because the need for child care does not end when children are old enough to attend school, before- and after-school programs are critical to providing safe and structured activities for children whose parents are at work.

Overview

recreational, educational, and vocational activities. The program is financed almost entirely by municipal funds and is cited frequently as an exemplary school-based approach to youth development, family support, and neighborhood revitalization.

Programs such as L.A.'s Best and the Beacons encourage connections among neighbors, improve use of school buildings, and get parents more involved in schools. Establishing such programs in schools located in low-income areas and ensuring their quality should be a high priority of local governments and concerned private entities.

Concluding Thoughts

It is clear that a public policy shift which moves parents off welfare and into the workforce must take into account the attendant need for additional child care. Welfare reform that puts mothers to work at the cost of putting their children in jeopardy is a flawed reform.

Put another way, the commitment to work and self-sufficiency for heretofore dependent or low-skilled parents will strengthen families only if it is linked to a simultaneous guarantee that single and low-income parents will have realistic access to child care that is safe, flexible, reliable, stimulating, supportive, and affordable. Failure to build this required underpinning will mean nothing less than a betrayal of the promise of welfare reform and will render counterfeit America's new resolve to protect children through strengthened and self-supporting families.

As with other complex issues, there is no simple formula to fit every situation. We have

outlined strategies that encompass a range of options to improve the quality of and access to child care for low-income working families.

Some combination of these approaches would appear to have a good chance of succeeding if the public will is generated to implement and sustain them. But we should have no illusions about the difficulties of achieving success. Helping low-income parents remain in jobs while also accommodating the needs of their children will be an arduous process with many challenges along the way. However, we believe that there is a growing political recognition of the child-care plight. More important, we believe there is a realistic hope that a foundation is being built across the nation to provide quality care for all kids, with workable supports spreading ever deeper into states, cities, towns, and neighborhoods.

It is beyond serious dispute that our society benefits when at-risk children are provided with high-quality child care. We have made a national commitment to increase the number of low-income families in the workforce. With that commitment comes nothing less than a national obligation to ensure that the children of those families have safe, supportive, and affordable care while their parents are working.

Douglas W. Nelson

President

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

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The broad array of data we present each year in the KIDS COUNT Data Book is intended to illuminate the status of America's children and to assess trends in their well-being. By updating the assessment every year, KIDS COUNT provides ongoing benchmarks with which to evaluate efforts to improve the lives of children. States can see how they have advanced or regressed since 1985, and they can compare the status of their children to those in other states across several dimensions of well-being. Furthermore, yearly presentation of KIDS COUNT data allows us to make incremental improvements year to year as new data become available and methodology is refined.

While 10 measures can hardly capture the full range of conditions shaping kids' lives, we believe the data provided here possess three important attributes: (1) They reflect a wide range of factors affecting the well-being of children (such as health, adequacy of income, educational attainment, and the likelihood of being arrested for a violent crime). (2) They reflect experiences across a range of developmental stages-- from birth through early adulthood. (3) They are consistent across states and over time, permitting legitimate comparisons. (4) More information about the criteria used to select KIDS COUNT indicators, see p. 175.

The data on the following pages present a rich but complex picture of American children. Some dimensions of well-being improved, some worsened, and some showed little change. At the national level, five of the indicators of child well-being showed conditions worsened between 1985 and 1995, four showed improvement, and one indicator showed no change. Naturally, the picture varies from state to state, and state-level measures often mask important differences within a state.

KIDS COUNT State Indicators

In the pages that follow, the most recent figures are compared to corresponding data from 1985 to assess the trends in each state during the late 1980s and early 1990s. In order to provide a framework for understanding the indicators of child well-being, several background measures are provided for each state, including four that reflect various dimensions of child care.

The 10 key indicators of child well-being used here are all taken from government sources and reflect the best data available for each indicator. However, it is important to recognize that no data are perfect. Many of the indicators used here are derived from samples and, like all sample data, contain a certain amount of random error. Therefore, we urge readers to focus on those differences across states and these changes over time within states that are relatively large. Small differences or changes may be due to random fluctuations. Furthermore, differences or trends in the well-being of children can best be assessed by using these indicators collectively.

Summary and Findings

Each of the 10 indicators is discussed separately below.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies

While most American children get off to a healthy start, babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (about 5 pounds) at birth have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. Therefore, the Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies reflects a group of children who are likely to have problems as they move through the growth stages.

Nationally, 285,152 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in 1995, making up 7.3 percent of all births, compared to only 6.8 percent in 1985. This represents an increase of .7 percent over the 1985-95 period.

The increase in the share of low birth-weight babies raises a number of troubling issues. Research shows that women who do not receive adequate early prenatal care are more likely to give birth to a low birth weight baby. Mothers who lack health insurance are less likely to seek and obtain prenatal care. According to a Census Bureau report, a third (31 percent) of all Latinos and more than one-fifth (22 percent) of all African Americans did not have health insurance in 1996. People in poverty, high school dropouts, and young adults (ages 18-24) are among the groups least likely to have health insurance.

Between 1985 and 1995, Vermont was the only state that did not experience an increase in the percent of births that were of low birth weight. In 1995 the percent of births that were of low weight ranged from a low of 5.3 percent in Alaska and North

Dakota to a high of 13.4 percent in the District of Columbia.

Infant Mortality Rate

Since the first year of life is more precarious than later years of childhood, negative social conditions (such as poverty and an unhealthy environment) have a bigger impact on this vulnerable group. The number of children who die before their first birthday is reflected in the Infant Mortality Rate.

Children born to families with fewer advantages are more likely to experience health problems at an early age. For example, one recent study found that the Infant Mortality Rate for children born into poor families (13.5 deaths per 1,000 live births) was more than 50 percent higher than that for children born into families with incomes above the poverty line (68.3 deaths per 1,000 live births).¹⁷ The link between poverty and infant mortality helps explain why the Infant Mortality Rate of African Americans remains more than twice that of whites. In 1995 the Infant Mortality Rate of African Americans was 15.1 compared to 6.3 for whites.

Communities where there is a confluence of several problems, such as poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy, tend to have higher infant mortality rates. One reason for the high Infant Mortality Rate in low-income neighborhoods is that residents are less likely to receive neonatal intensive care.¹⁸

Thanks in large part to improvements in medical technology, the U.S. Infant Mortality Rate declined from 10.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1985 to 7.6 in 1995. This decline was reflected in every state, and the District of

Columbia. In Delaware infant mortality was cut in half during this period. In 1995 the Infant Mortality Rate ranged from a low of 5.2 in Massachusetts to a high of 16.2 in the District of Columbia.

Child Death Rate

In 1995, 14,989 children between the ages of 1 and 14 died in the United States. This amounts to 28 out of every 100,000 children in this age range, down from 34 per 100,000 in 1985.

The Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) has fallen for the past several years, due in large part to advances in medical care. The general decrease in deaths from motor vehicle accidents, which are a major cause of death among children, also has contributed to a falling Child Death Rate.

The Child Death Rate decreased in 44 states, was unchanged in 3 states, and increased in 3 states and the District of Columbia. In 1995 the Child Death Rate ranged from a low of 18 in Massachusetts to a high of 47 in the District of Columbia.

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide

The Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide (this measure was called the Teen Violent Death Rate in pre-1997 editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*) reflects deaths among 15- to 19-year-olds (per 100,000 teens in this age group) from these three causes. Deaths from these three sources accounted for 78 percent of all teen deaths in 1995.

It is important to note that despite percep-

tions of rampant adolescent violence in our country, accidents continue to account for twice as many teen deaths as any other source, including homicide. However, recent trends in causes of death provide a more optimistic picture. Between 1985 and 1995, a decline in teen deaths due to accidents (primarily automobile accidents) was partly offset by a doubling in the number of homicides. The number of teen deaths due to accidents fell from 8,292 in 1985 to 6,025 in 1995, while the number of teen homicides increased from 1,012 to 3,292 during the same period. The number of teen suicides increased very slightly during the period from 1,570 to 1,890.

Nationally, the Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide was 65 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 in 1995, compared to 63 in 1985. Between 1985 and 1995, this rate declined in 27 states, was unchanged in 4 states, and increased in 19 states and the District of Columbia. In 1995 the Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide ranged from a low of 29 per 100,000 teens ages 15-19 in Maine to a high of 316 per 100,000 in the District of Columbia.

Teen Birth Rate

Teenage childbearing is problematic because it often diminishes the opportunities of both the child and the young mother. Births to females under age 18 are particularly troublesome because most of these mothers are unmarried, and the vast majority have not completed high school. Eight to 12 years after birth, a child born to an unmarried, teenage, high school

dropout is 10 times as likely to be living in poverty as a child born to a mother with none of these three characteristics. Given the changing nature of our economy, parents with low educational attainment are likely to have a more difficult time in the future finding a stable job that pays a livable wage. The low paying jobs that are available to most of these young mothers make it difficult to obtain high quality child care for their already vulnerable children.

Children born to teenage mothers, most of whom are unmarried, have a relatively low probability of obtaining the emotional and financial resources they need to develop into independent, productive, well-adjusted adults. Research shows that children born to single teenage mothers are more likely to drop out of school, to give birth out of wedlock, to divorce or separate, and to be dependent on welfare.¹³ Thus, babies born to young teens reflect a group of children who will have to overcome high odds to thrive.

While teen childbearing is usually denoted by the age of the mother, it is important to recognize that many of the fathers of these babies are not teenagers. Most (51 percent) of the fathers of children born to females under age 18 were in their 20s.¹⁴ If teen childbearing prevention programs focus solely on teenagers, then they may miss an important segment of the people involved in this problem. Furthermore, while data are still scattered and preliminary, there seems to be growing evidence that the births experienced by many young teens may be the result of

non-voluntary sex. To the extent teen births are a result of non-voluntary sex, prevention models that focus on choice may not be appropriate or effective.

We are far from having a complete understanding of why teens have children, but research has identified four conditions that are associated with teenage childbearing. Teens most likely to have a child are those who from economically disadvantaged families and communities, (2) not doing well in school and having low aspirations for their own educational achievement, (3) from dysfunctional families, and (4) with substance abuse and behavioral problems.

Nationally, the Teen Birth Rate increased from 51 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in 1985 to 46 in 1995. However, it is important to note that the rate has inched downward over the past few years. In 1991 the birth rate among 15- to 17-year olds was 48.7, but it has steadily declined to 34.0 in 1996 (see Figure 3). The birth rate among 18- and 19-year-olds also declined during the 1991-1996 period, and the decline has been experienced by both African Americans and whites.

The national change in teenage childbearing between 1985 and 1995 was echoed in most states. Only 10 states experienced a decrease in the birth rate for 15- to 17-year-olds during this period. By contrast, the Teen Birth Rate increased by more than 25 percent in 7 states and the District of Columbia. In 1995 the Teen Birth Rate ranged from a low of 11 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 17 in Vermont to a high of 78 in the District of Columbia.

Summary and Findings

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate

Being arrested for a violent crime is clearly a negative outcome for a young person, and an increase in this indicator is cause for concern. While violent crime has become a major social policy concern, it is important to note that perceptions do not always reflect the empirical evidence.¹ Despite the higher juvenile violent crime arrest rate now compared to 10 years ago, only about one-half of 1 percent of teens are arrested for a violent crime in any given year.

The juvenile violent crime arrest rate reflects the rate at which youths between the ages of 10 and 17 are arrested for homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault. During 1996, about one-fifth (19 percent) of everyone arrested for a violent crime was under age 18.

While there has been an increase in the juvenile violent crime arrest rate over the 10-year period examined here, it is important to note that there was a decline in the national juvenile violent crime arrest rate between 1994 and 1996. This turnaround, which also is occurring in many large cities, provides strong evidence that our most serious social problems can be successfully addressed when policymakers and the public make concerted efforts to do so.

Interviews with law enforcement officials indicate that educational and preventive services are more likely to be a deterrent to youth crime than is construction of more prisons. In a survey conducted by Northeastern

University,² the vast majority of law enforcement officials agreed that America could sharply reduce crime if government invested more in programs to help children and youth get a good start.

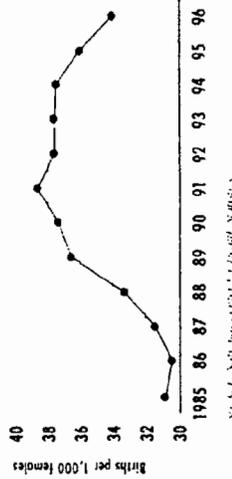
Research shows that the late afternoon, when teenagers are often unsupervised, is a time when a large share of criminal acts are perpetrated by teenagers.³ Moreover, communities that have provided constructive alternatives for youth have typically experienced lower juvenile delinquency rates. After school programs and community drop-in centers give teenagers a place to go while their parents work.

Nationally, the juvenile violent crime arrest rate increased from 305 arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17 in 1985 to 507 in 1995. During this period, the rate increased in every state except Vermont and more than doubled in 20 states. In 1995 the juvenile violent crime arrest rate ranged from a low of 26 in Vermont to a high of 1,529 in the District of Columbia.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts

Graduating from high school is critical for obtaining post-secondary education or getting a good job. In many school systems around the country, especially those in wealthy suburbs, a high percentage of students stay in school and graduate on time with a good education. However, many students, especially those living in troubled inner city areas, often

Figure 3. Birth Rate of 15- to 17-year-olds: 1985 to 1996



attend schools where graduating on time with a good education is more the exception than the rule. Studies show that students from low income households are much more likely to drop out of school.

In any given year, the likelihood of slipping into poverty is about three times higher for high school dropouts than for those who have finished high school. Between 1992 and 1995, 54 percent of high school dropouts became poor, compared to only 18 percent of those with at least a high school diploma.

Teens who drop out of high school face enormous odds for achieving financial success in life. A recent report from the U.S. Department of Education concludes: "In terms of employment, earnings, and family formation, dropouts from high school face difficulties in making the transition to the adult world." Data from 1996 indicate that by the time people reach prime working age (25-54), the median personal income of those with just a high school degree (\$18,255) is almost twice that of those who dropped out of high school (\$10,000). The income of those with a college degree (\$65,129) is more than three times that of high school dropouts.

Ongoing changes in the economy have increased the financial costs of dropping out of high school. Between 1975 and 1995, the average hourly wage (adjusted for inflation) of high school dropouts fell by 25 percent. The deterioration of wages among poorly educated workers hit the youngest workers the hardest.

As America moves into the 21st century, when advanced skills and technical knowledge will be required for most meaningful

jobs, the prospects for those who have not completed high school will be even more dismal. The economic gap between those with a high school diploma and those who drop out is likely to grow.

Nationwide, 10 percent of teens ages 16-19 were high school dropouts in 1995, compared to 11 percent in 1985. However, the share of dropouts actually rose in 11 states between 1985 and 1995, and it was unchanged in 6 states. In 1995 the high school dropout rate ranged from a low of 5 percent in Connecticut to a high of 14 percent in Arizona and Nevada.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working

During late adolescence, young people make some crucial choices that affect their transition to adulthood. The Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working reflects a group of young people ages 16-19 who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people during this crucial period in their lives. Clearly, those who have dropped out of school are extremely vulnerable. But even those who have finished school but are not working belong to a marginalized group. Work experience at this point in life is crucial, and people who spend a large share of their young adult years unemployed have a hard time finding and keeping a job later in life.

Between 1985 and 1995, there was a small decline in the share of 16- to 19-year-olds not attending school and not working. Between 1985 and 1995, only Florida and Massachusetts experienced an increase in the

share of teens not in school and not working. In 1995 the Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working ranged from a low of 1 percent in North Dakota to a high of 15 percent in West Virginia.

Percent of Children in Poverty

The Percent of Children in Poverty is perhaps the most global and widely used indicator of child well-being. This is due in part to the fact that poverty is closely linked to a number of undesirable outcomes in areas such as health, education, emotional well-being, and delinquency.¹⁷ The data shown here are based on the government's official poverty measure, but it should be noted that a number of researchers are critical of this measure, and that public opinion polls suggest the current poverty line is too low for a family of four in 1996; it is unrealistically low.

Between 1985 and 1995, there was no change in the poverty rate of children (21 percent), but this masks countervailing trends. National data show that the poverty rate among related children under age 18 declined from 1985 to 1989, then increased from 1990 percent in 1989 to 22.0 percent in 1995 before inching steadily downward to 19.8 percent in 1996.

While recent public policy discussions have focused on children in welfare-dependent families, during the 1990s there has been a significant increase in children in working poor families (where at least one parent worked 20 or more weeks, and family income was below poverty level). Figure 4 shows that the number of children living in working poor

Summary and Findings

families increased from 1.5 million in 1989 to 5.7 million in 1996. This increase is even more remarkable considering the economic boom of the mid-1990s. The stock market has hit an all time high, and the unemployment rate has hit a 25 year low. Yet the number of children in working-poor families has grown by a third.

Between 1976 and 1996, the number of poor children increased by approximately 5.0 million. Two thirds of the increase occurred among children in families who had income from earnings, but no income from welfare. The number of children living in families total-ly dependent on welfare actually fell slightly over the past 20 years.

Despite the enormous wealth in the United States, our child poverty rate is among the highest in the developed world. One study that examined child poverty rates in 17 developed countries indicates that the child poverty rate in the United States was not only the highest among the 17 countries studied, but it was also 50 percent higher than the next highest rate. The gap in the child poverty rate between the United States and other developed countries is partly a product of differences in private sector income, but the gap is greatly exacerbated by enormous differences in the role government plays in alleviating child poverty. The lack of investment in our children will put us at a competitive disadvantage in the 21st century, and we need to address it now.

In 10 states and the District of Columbia, a quarter or more of all children were poor in 1995. The child poverty rate in 1995 ranged from a low of 10 percent in New Hampshire

and Utah to a high of 50 percent in the District of Columbia.

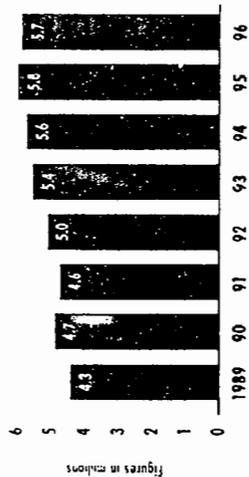
Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent

The Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent has risen steadily over the past few decades and is a growing concern among policymakers and the public. Single-parent families, particularly those formed when unmarried teenagers give birth, are a prominent focus of welfare reform.

Children growing up in single-parent households typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. Only 33 percent of female-headed families received child support or alimony in 1995. Moreover, public assistance seldom lifts poor children out of poverty.

Nationwide, the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent increased from 22 percent in 1985 to 26 percent in 1995. During this period, only Utah and Colorado recorded a decreased share of kids living in single-parent families. In five states (Kansas, Minnesota, New Mexico, West Virginia, and Wyoming) the share of children living in single-parent families increased by 50 percent or more between 1985 and 1995. In 1995 the Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent ranged from a low of 11 percent in Utah to a high of 60 percent in the District of Columbia.

Figure 4. Children in Working-Poor Families: 1989-1996





national profiles



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Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	69,048,300	71,963,900	+4%
Children 0-5 years old	23,331,900	22,972,000	-2%
Children 6-17 years old	26,743,200	27,768,100	+4%
Children 13-17 years old	18,973,200	21,223,800	+12%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	9,730,000	14%
Children 0-5 years old	3,069,000	13%
Children 6-17 years old	6,661,000	15%
Children under age 18 in poverty	3,381,000	22%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	5,125,000	25%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995

Social and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	NATIONAL 78%	NATIONAL \$38,100
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	NATIONAL 38%	NATIONAL 33%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	NATIONAL 40%	NATIONAL 9%



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

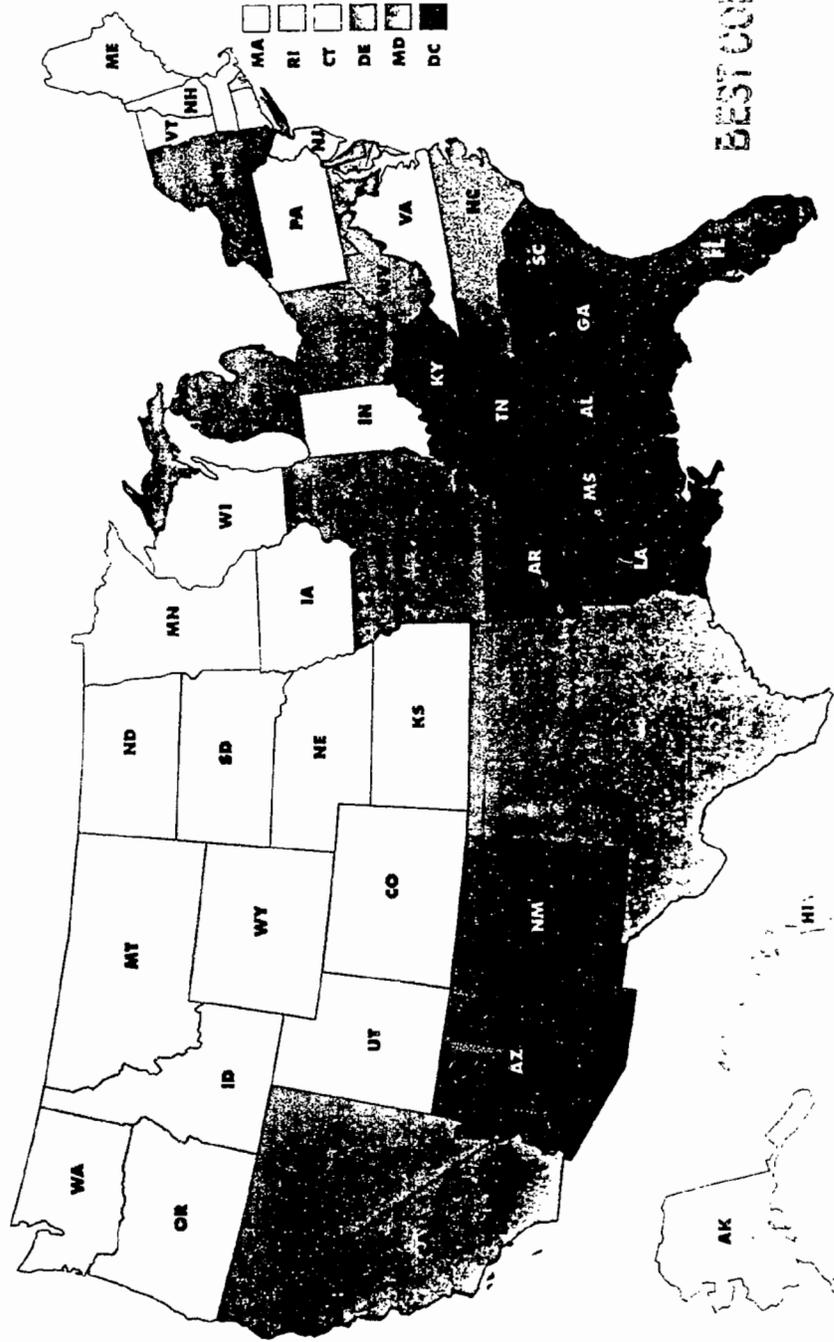


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National Composite Rank

1998



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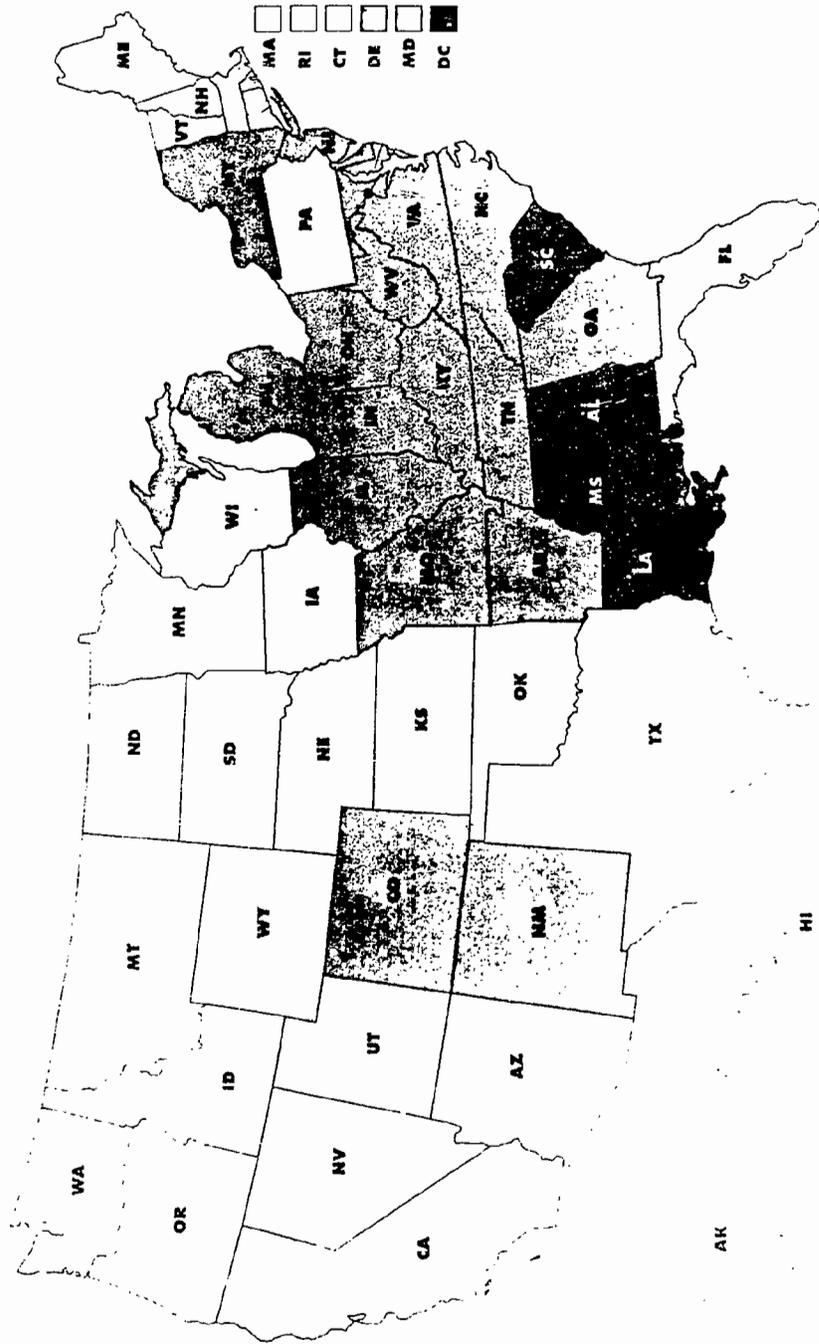
- Rank 1-13
- Rank 14-26
- Rank 27-39
- Rank 40-51

to include by accident, homicide, and suicide; teen birth rate; juvenile violent crime arrest rate; percent of teens who are high school dropouts; percent of teens not attending school; and percent of families with children in poverty and percent of families with children headed by a single parent.

A composite rank is determined by the sum of a state's standing on each of 10 measures of the condition of children arranged in sequential order from highest best to lowest worst. The measures include percent low birth weight babies; infant mortality rate; child death rate; rate of

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Percent low birth-weight babies*
1995



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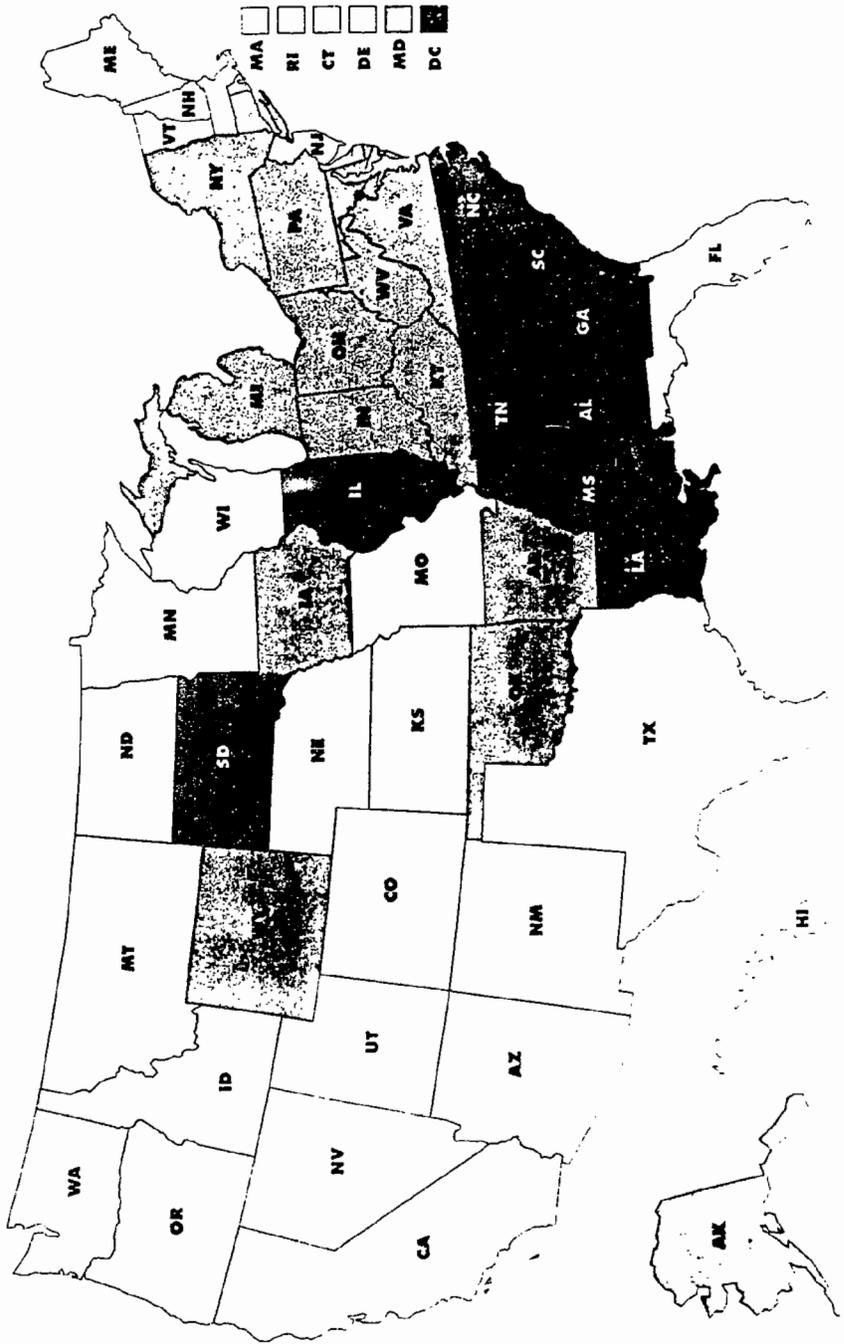
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Infant mortality rate
(deaths per 1,000 live births)
1995



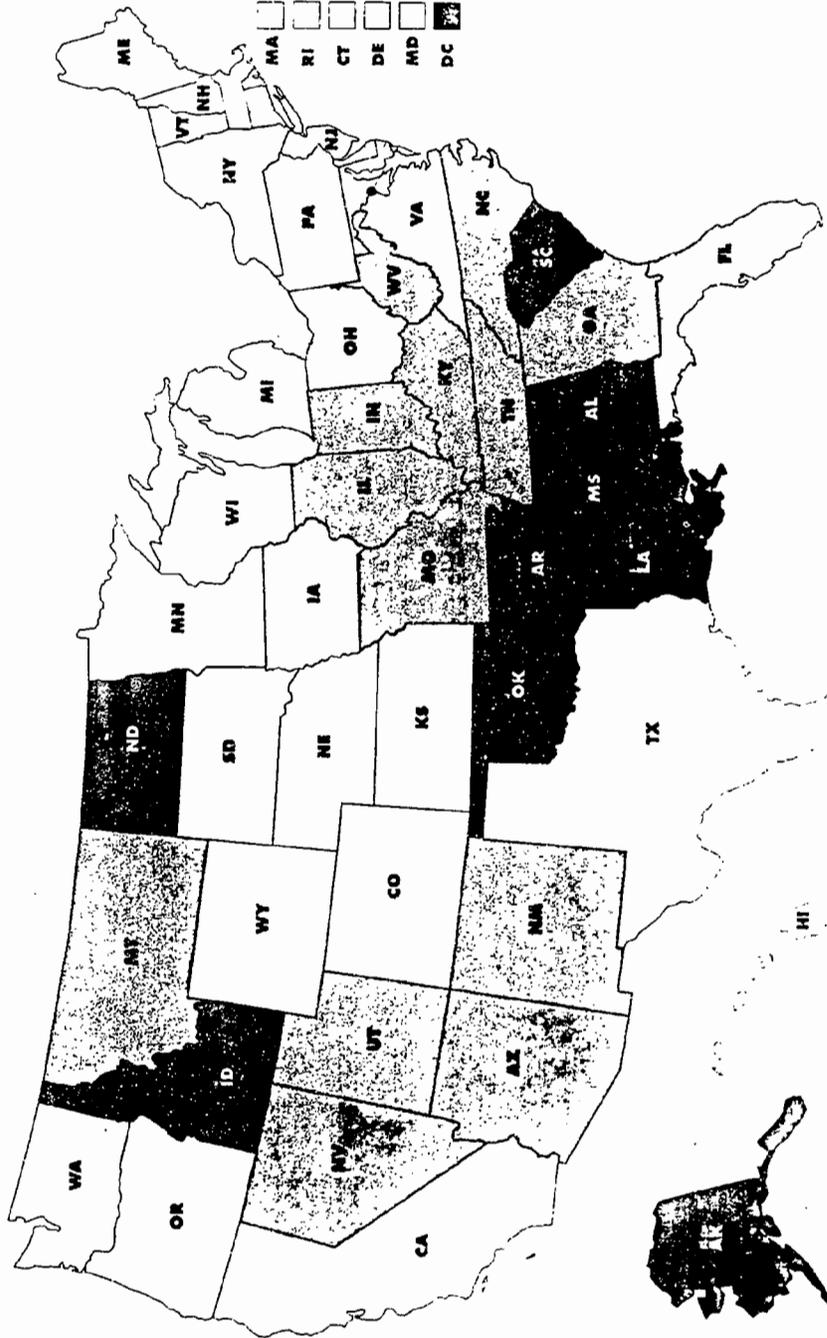
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National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Child death rate
(deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)
1995

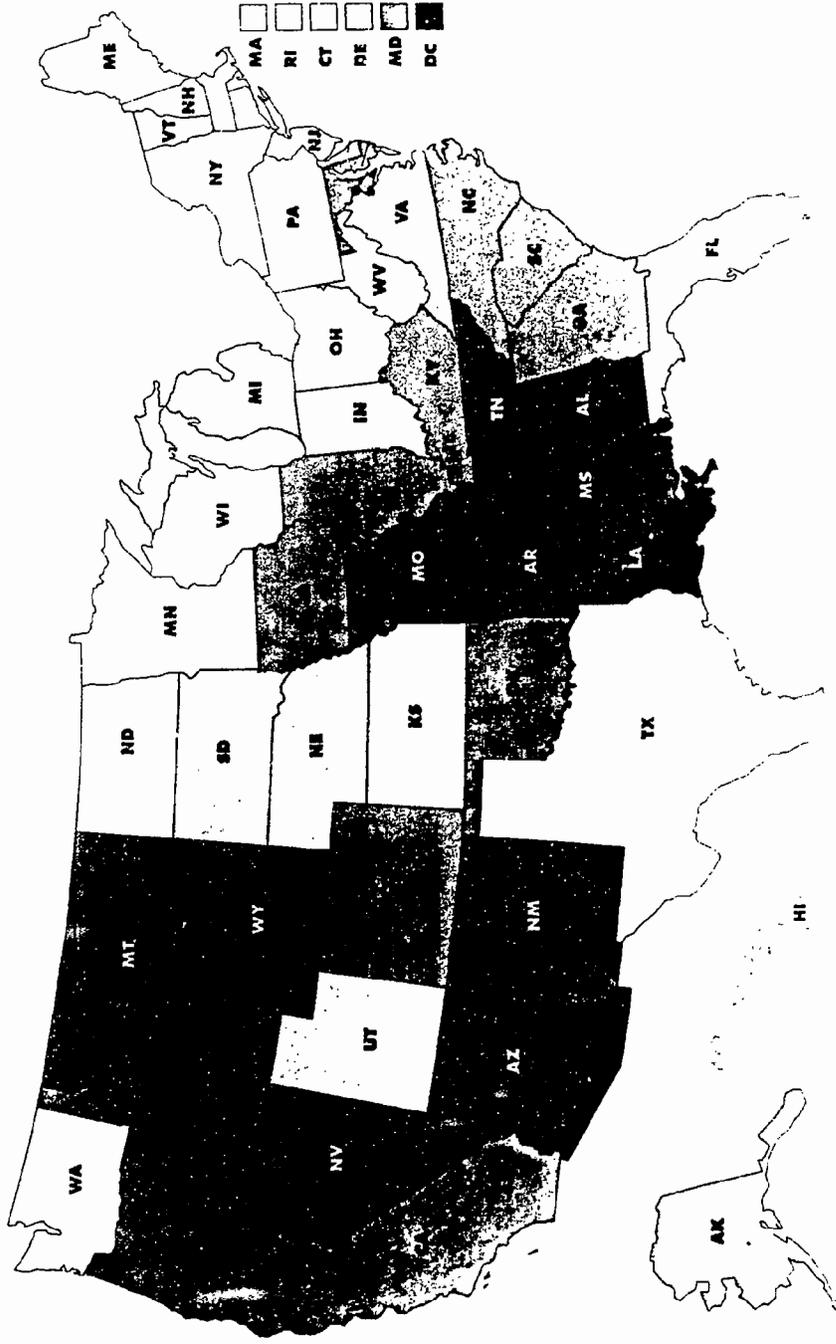


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Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide
(deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)
1995



- More than 20% better than state median (54 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (55 to 67)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (68 to 80)
- More than 20% worse than state median (81 and higher)

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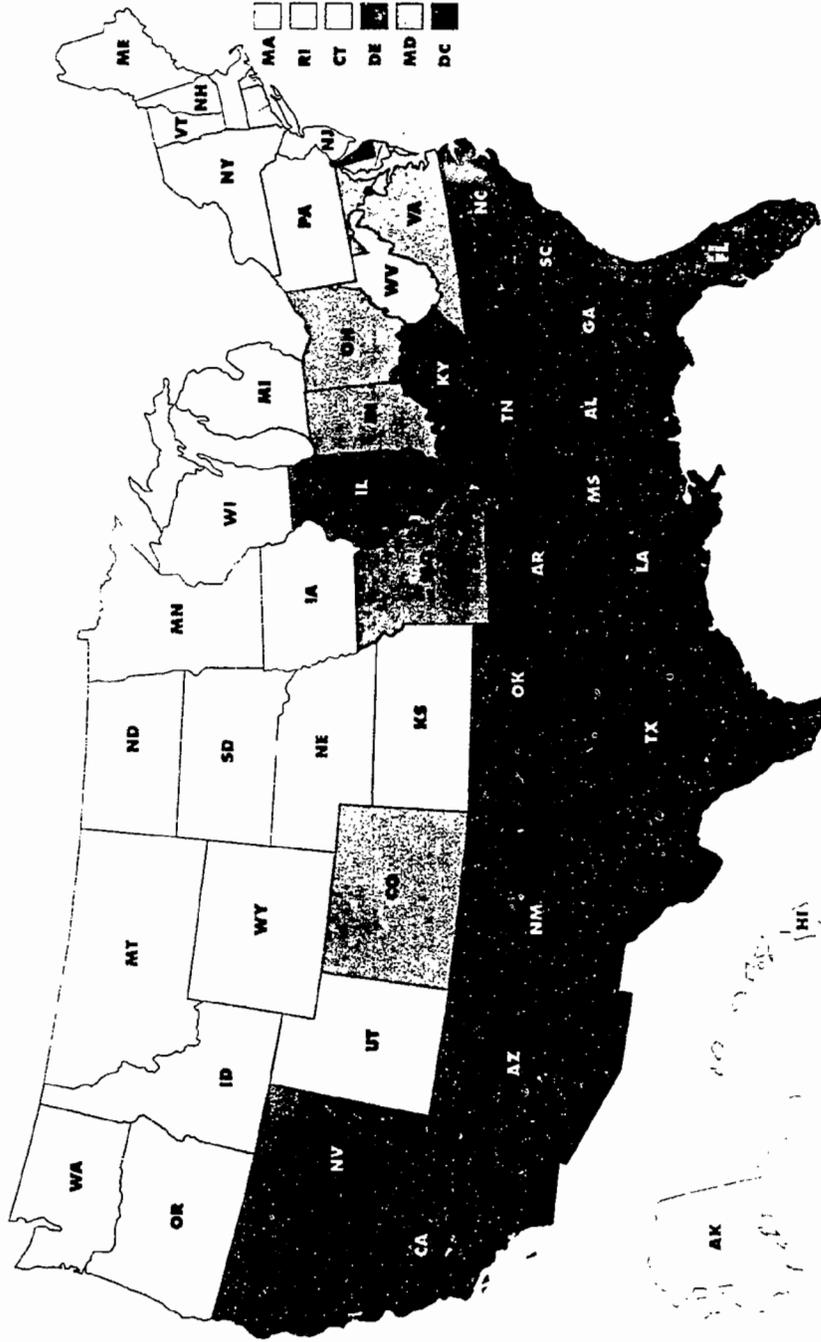
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National Indicator Maps: State Rates

Teen birth rate
(births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)
1995

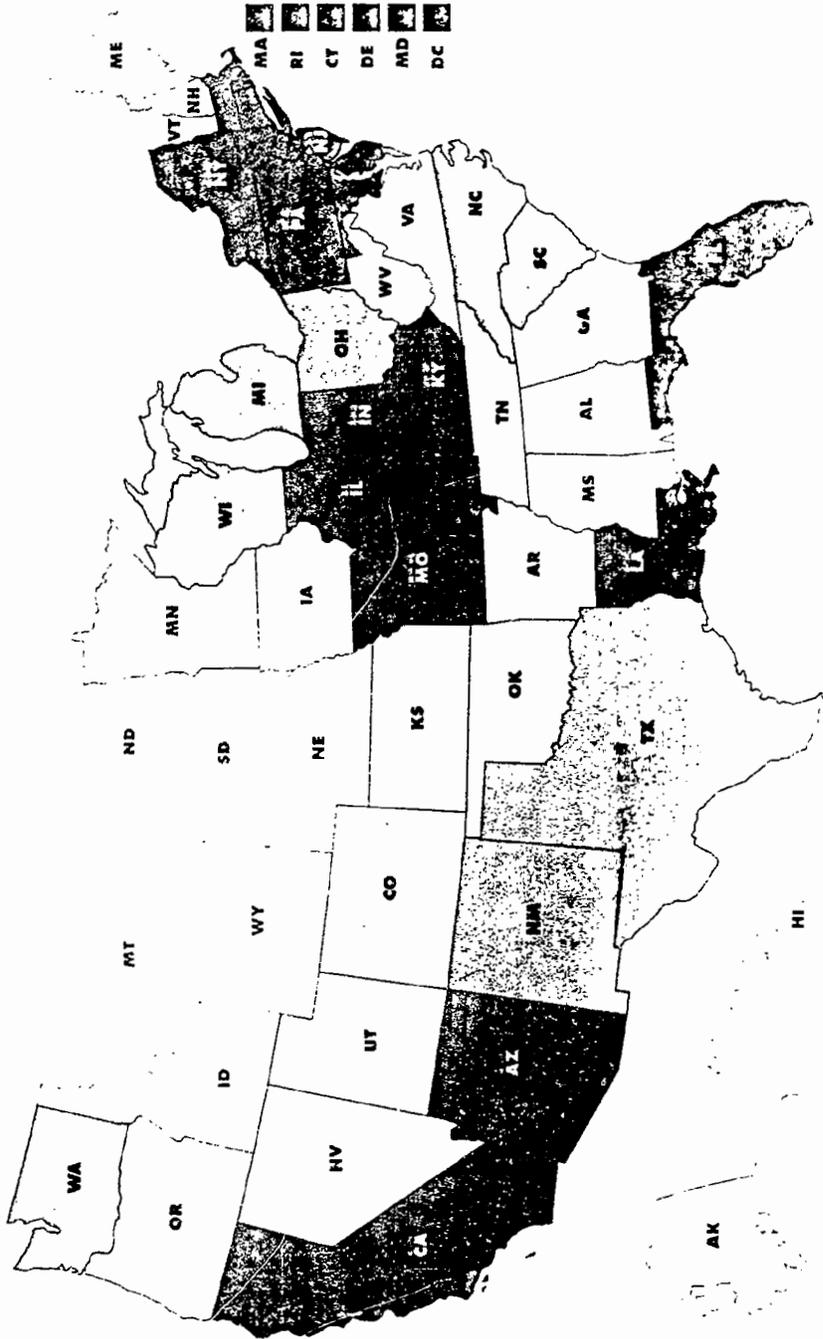


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Juvenile violent crime arrest rate
(arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)
1995*



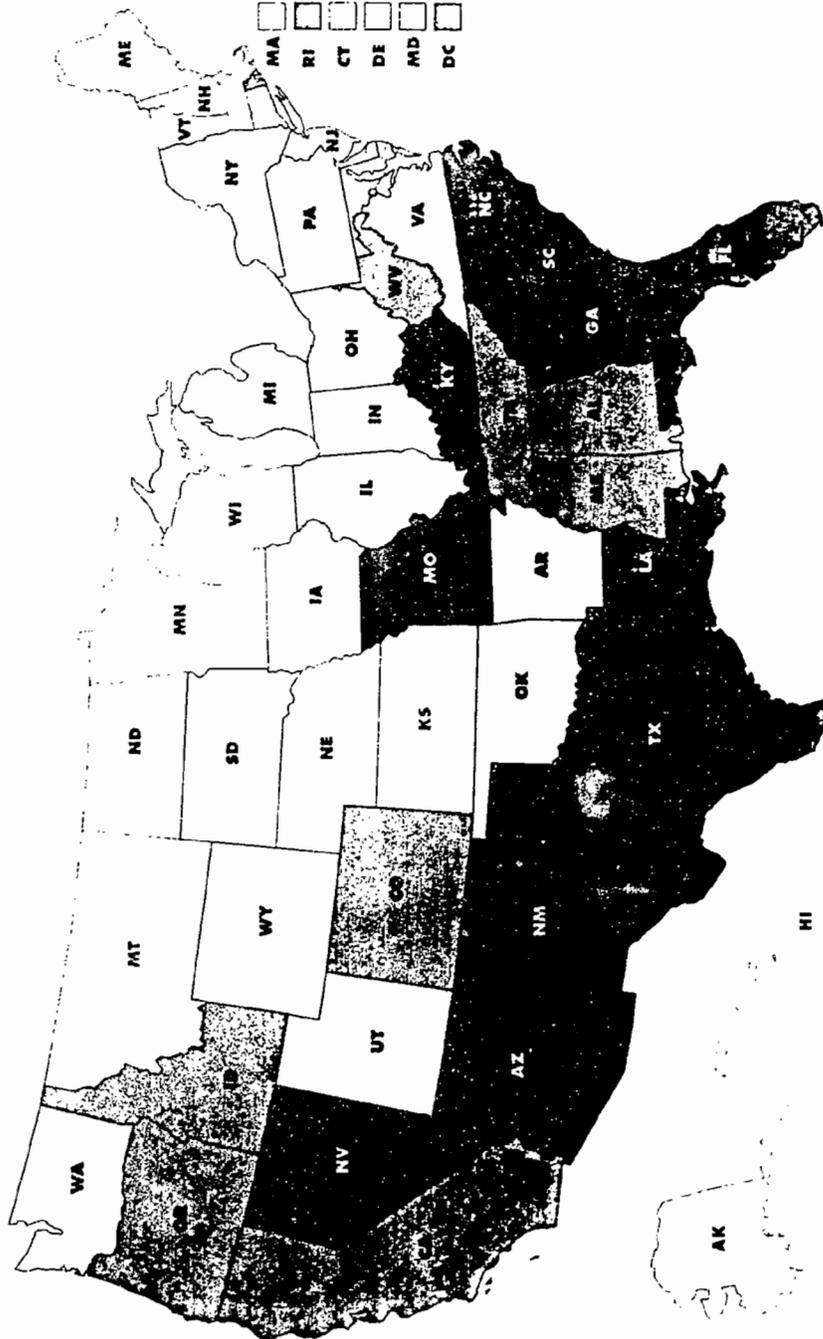
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* Data with exception of data from Puerto Rico & Guam.

National Indicator Maps: State Rates

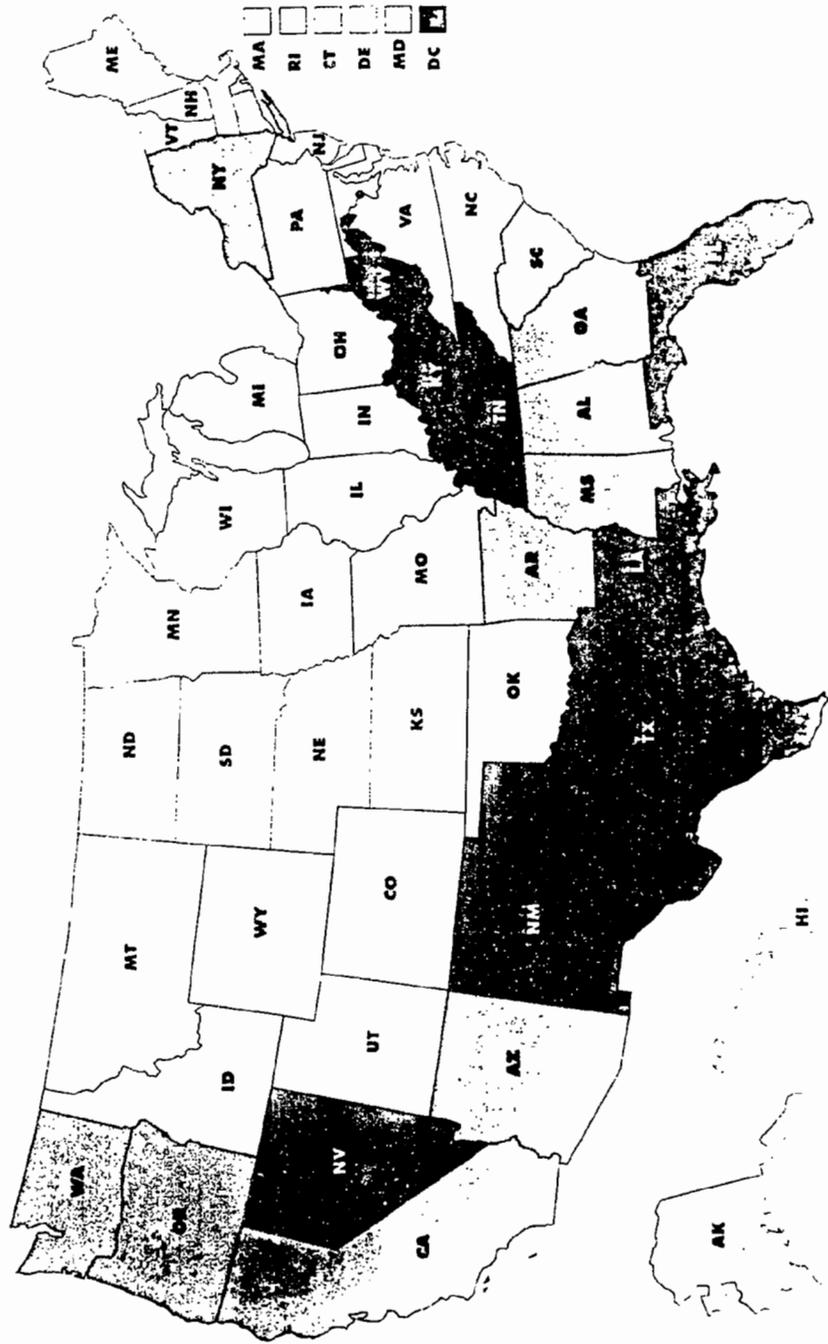
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts
(ages 16-19)
1995*



- More than 20% better than state median (7 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (8 and 9)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (10 and 11)
- More than 20% worse than state median (12 and higher)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Longitudinal Survey of Youth

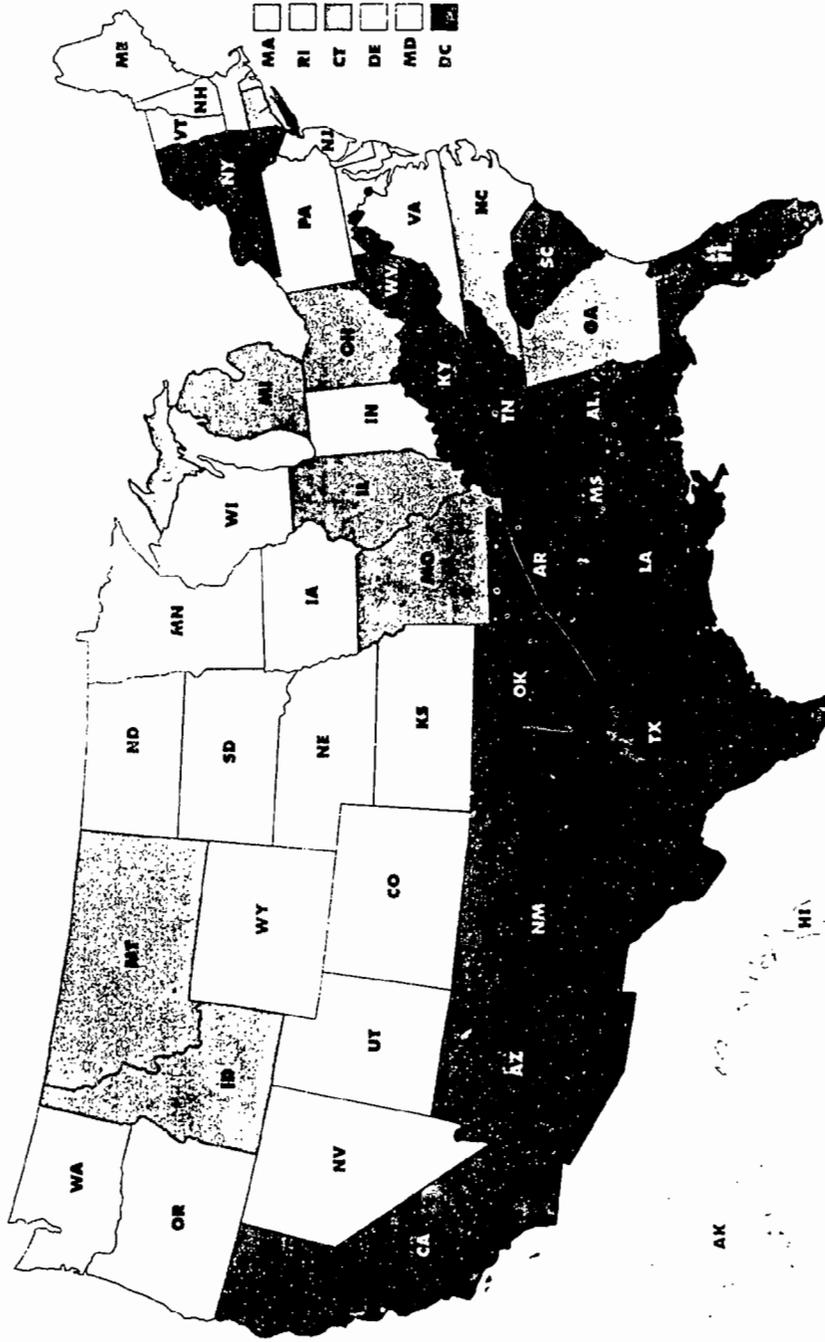
Percent of teens not attending school and not working
(ages 16-19)
1995*



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National Indicator Maps: State Rates

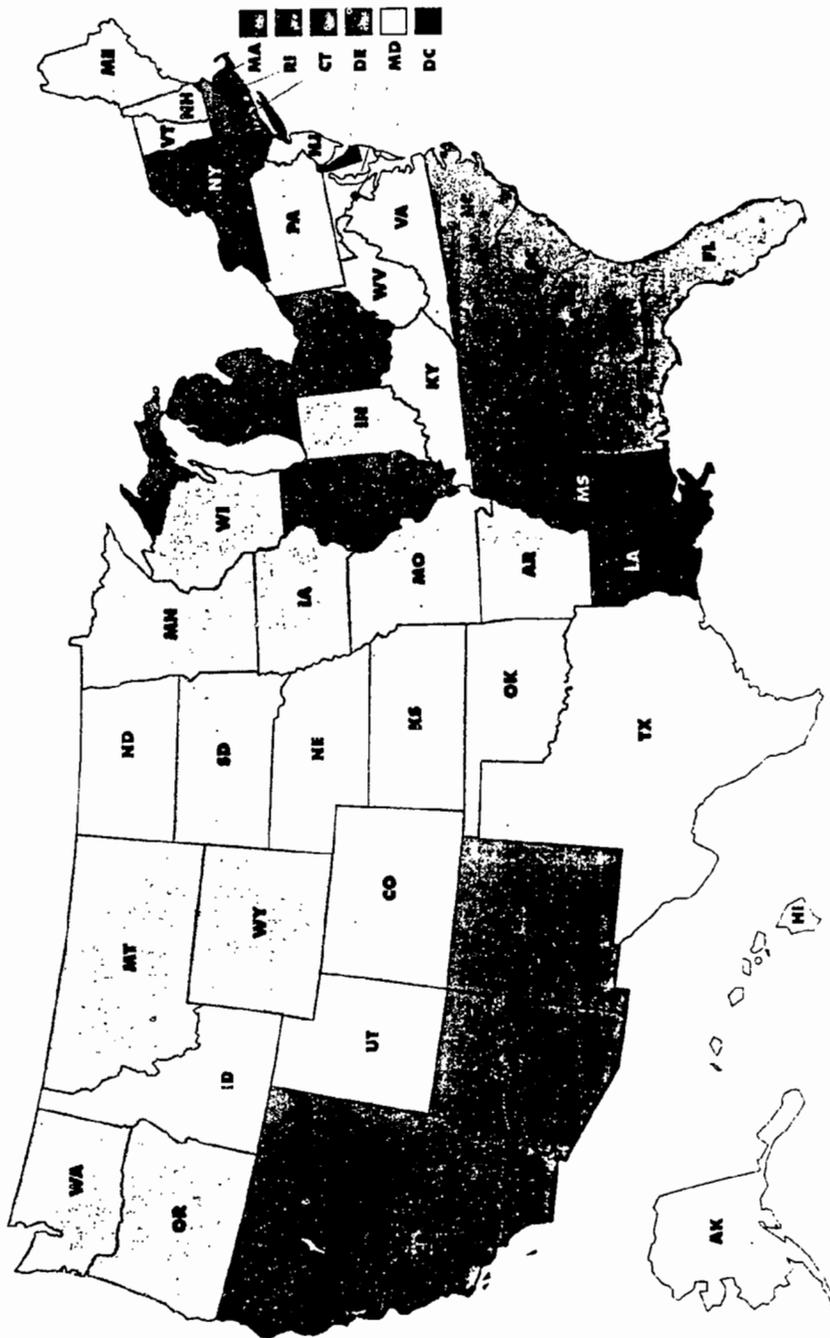
Percent of children in poverty
1995*



- More than 20% better than state median (14 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (15 to 17)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (18 to 20)
- More than 20% worse than state median (21 and higher)

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Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1995*



More than 20% better than state median (20 and lower)
 Up to 20% better than state median (21 to 25)
 Up to 20% worse than state median (26 to 30)
 More than 20% worse than state median (31 and higher)

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*Data source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1996, *Marriage, Divorce, Remarriage in the 1990s*



state profiles

82

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81

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,076,400	1,119,700	4%
Children 0-5 years old	357,100	374,400	-4%
Children 6-12 years old	407,700	437,700	-6%
Children 13-17 years old	311,700	337,600	8%

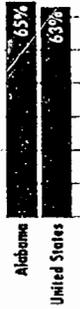
Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	176,000	15%
Children 0-5 years old	51,000	13%
Children 6-17 years old	125,000	16%
Children under age 18 in poverty	76,000	27%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	90,000	24%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	78%	71%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	5.2%	3.8%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	5.3%	4.0%
Median income of families with children: 1995	\$33,100	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	36%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	11%	9%

84

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	184,400	212,500	15%
Children 0-5 years old	60,400	74,400	23%
Children 6-12 years old	74,300	81,400	10%
Children 13-17 years old	49,600	56,700	14%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	19,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	6,000	10%
Children 6-17 years old	13,000	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	4,000	18%
Children under age 18 in low income working families	6,000	16%

Social and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year olds who were immunized 1996	75%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level 1996	35%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level 1996	45%	40%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers 1995



87

88

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

W O R S E B E T T E R

National Rank

1985 1995

1985 1995

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985 1995

8

4.9 5.3

6.8 7.3

[1]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1985 1995

29

10.8 7.7

10.6 7.6

[29]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1985 1995

27

5.6 4.1

5.4 2.8

[49]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

1985 1995

33

10.5 7.0

6.3 6.5

[30]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1985 1995

15

2.6 3.0

3.1 3.6

[22]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

1985 1995

80

209 377

305 507

[23]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

20

1.0 1.8

1.1 1.0

[16]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

15

1.3 1.1

1.1 0.9

[40]

Percent of children in poverty

1985 1995

8

1.2 1.1

2.1 2.1

[3]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985 1995

5

2.2 2.3

2.2 3.0

[10]

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,150,200	1,374,700	20%
Children 0-5 years old	411,500	433,500	8%
Children 6-17 years old	434,700	523,200	20%
Children 13-17 years old	304,000	408,100	34%

Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	240,000	20%
Children 0-5 years old	84,000	19%
Children 6-17 years old	156,000	21%
Children under age 18 in poverty	104,000	33%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	144,000	32%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	72%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	15%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	15%	40%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



National Composite Rank [+2]

National Rank

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

W O R S E B E T T E R

1985 1995

[19]

[25]

[35]

[18]

[45]

[35]

[50]

[-40]

[11]

[31]

Indicators*

Percent low birth weight babies 1985 1995

10

STATE 6.2
NATIONAL 6.8

6.8
7.3

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985 1995

23

STATE 9.7
NATIONAL 10.6

7.5
7.6

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985 1995

23

STATE 10
NATIONAL 5.4

5.1
2.8

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985 1995

9

STATE 85
NATIONAL 6.5

9.5
6.5

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985 1995

23

STATE 39
NATIONAL 5.1

4.8
5.6

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985 1995

71

STATE 280
NATIONAL 505

490
507

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985 1995

18

STATE 17
NATIONAL 11

14
10

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985 1995

0

STATE 11
NATIONAL 11

11
9

Percent of children in poverty 1985 1995

19

STATE 21
NATIONAL 2.1

2.5
2.1

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985 1995

18

STATE 2.2
NATIONAL 2.2

2.6
2.6

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005		% CHANGE	
1996	2005	1996	2005
All children under age 18	659,400	651,500	-1%
Children 0-5 years old	211,600	201,700	-5%
Children 6-12 years old	253,500	254,000	0%
Children 13-17 years old	194,300	195,800	1%

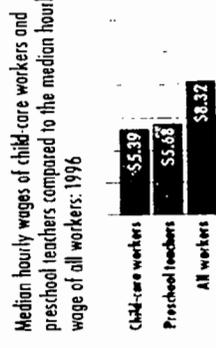
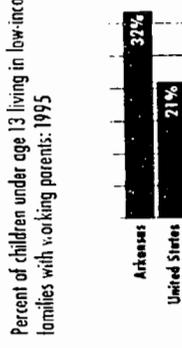
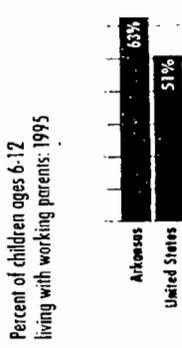
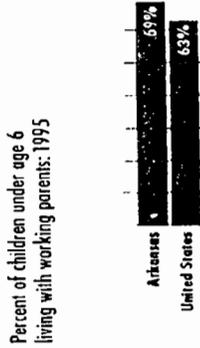
Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995		NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	1,350,000	20%	
Children 0-5 years old	380,000	17%	
Children 6-17 years old	970,000	21%	
Children under age 18 in poverty	430,000	27%	
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	760,000	28%	

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized, 1996	75%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level, 1996	46%	33%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level, 1996	45%	41%

Child-Care Indicators



Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	8,866,400	9,945,900	1.2%
Children 0-5 years old	3,317,500	3,319,900	0%
Children 6-12 years old	3,367,200	3,792,600	1.3%
Children 13-17 years old	2,181,700	2,833,300	3.0%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	1,629,000	18%
Children 0-5 years old	547,000	16%
Children 6-17 years old	1,082,000	19%
Children under age 18 in poverty	627,000	26%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	926,000	33%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	5.4%	3.8%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	5.3%	4.0%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



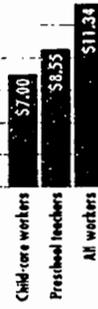
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005	1996		2005		% CHANGE
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP	NUMBER	% OF GROUP	
All children under age 18	997,900	1.0%	1,077,600	1.3%	8%
Children 0-5 years old	326,400	37.0%	347,200	11%	6%
Children 6-12 years old	391,300	44.2%	412,500	14%	5%
Children 13-17 years old	280,300	34.0%	317,900	26%	13%

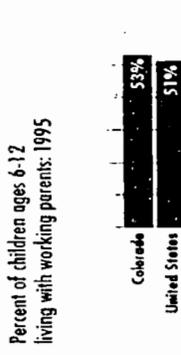
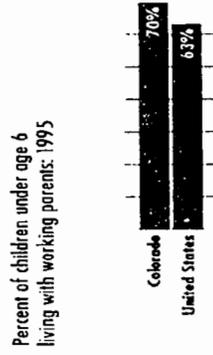
Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

Category	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	125,000	13%
Children 0-5 years old	37,000	11%
Children 6-17 years old	88,000	14%
Children under age 18 in poverty	34,000	26%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	59,000	24%

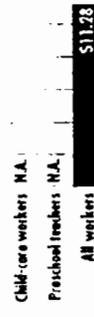
Child-Care Indicators



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



N/A Not Available

Social and Economic Characteristics

Category	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	79%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	33%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	32%	18%
Median income of families with children: 1995	\$4,100	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	58%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	5%	9%

National Composite Rank [22]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

W O R S E **B E T T E R**

Indicators*

[41]

[12]

[9]

[27]

[29]

[21]

[31]

[23]

[4]

[5]

STATE 7.7
NATIONAL 6.8

9

1985-1995
Percent low birth-weight babies

STATE 9.4
NATIONAL 10.6

31

1985-1995
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

STATE 3.2
NATIONAL 3.4

25

1985-1995
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

STATE 6.6
NATIONAL 6.3

3

1985-1995
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

STATE 2.7
NATIONAL 3.1

22

1985-1995
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

STATE 305
NATIONAL 305

15

1985-1995
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

STATE 8
NATIONAL 1.1

25

1985-1995
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

STATE 10
NATIONAL 11

10

1985-1995
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

STATE 15
NATIONAL 21

20

1985-1995
Percent of children in poverty

STATE 23
NATIONAL 2.2

9

1985-1995
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

* See Department of Data News - Page Two

Percent based on national change

State change

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

All children under age 18
 NUMBER: 1,000,000
 % OF GROUP: 9%

Children 0-5 years old
 NUMBER: 19,000
 % OF GROUP: 7%

Children 6-17 years old
 NUMBER: 58,000
 % OF GROUP: 10%

Children under age 18 in poverty
 NUMBER: 24,000
 % OF GROUP: 14%

Children under age 18 in low-income working families
 NUMBER: 30,000
 % OF GROUP: 21%

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

All children under age 18
 1996: ~98,000
 2005: ~6,500
 CHANGE: -3%

Children 0-5 years old
 1996: 270,500
 2005: 245,600
 CHANGE: -9%

Children 6-17 years old
 1996: 320,100
 2005: 301,700
 CHANGE: 6%

Children 13-17 years old
 1996: 207,600
 2005: 229,200
 CHANGE: 10%

Background Information

Social and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996
 STATE: 88%
 NATIONAL: 78%

Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996
 STATE: 25%
 NATIONAL: 38%

Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996
 STATE: 32%
 NATIONAL: 40%

Median income of families with children: 1995
 STATE: \$50,500
 NATIONAL: \$38,100

Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995
 STATE: 34%
 NATIONAL: 33%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995
 STATE: 7%
 NATIONAL: 9%

Connecticut

CT

National Composite Rank [12]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trends Data

W O R S E

B E T T E R

National Rank

National Rank is
Low 1 to 100 Best

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1995	1985	1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	8	STATE: 6.6 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 7.1 NATIONAL: 7.3	[23]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	28	STATE: 10.0 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 7.2 NATIONAL: 7.6	[19]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	13	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 28	[2]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	4	STATE: 49 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 47 NATIONAL: 65	[8]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	42	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 36	[16]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	49	STATE: 372 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 555 NATIONAL: 507	[40]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	67	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 3 NATIONAL: 10	[1]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	17	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 9	[2]
Percent of children in poverty	58	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 21	[29]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	24	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 26	[31]

* No. of deaths of 1985-1995. Patterned bars include national change. Solid bars include state change.

607

710

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,776,000	1,911,200	9%
Children 0-5 years old	602,200	593,800	-1%
Children 6-12 years old	681,100	723,800	6%
Children 13-17 years old	477,100	588,600	24%

Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	2,200,000	1.2%
Children 0-5 years old	800,000	1.3%
Children 6-17 years old	1,400,000	1.2%
Children under age 18 in poverty	3,000,000	1.2%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	10,000,000	20%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized, 1996	81%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level, 1996	46%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level, 1996	49%	40%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



National Rank

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

W O R S E B E T T E R

1987

1985 1995

[41]

Indicators*

1985 1995

15

STATE NATIONAL

7.3 6.8

8.4 7.3

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985 1995

49

STATE NATIONAL

14.8 10.6

17.5 17.6

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1985 1995

40

STATE NATIONAL

43 34

26 28

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1985 1995

18

STATE NATIONAL

50 63

59 65

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

1985 1995

18

STATE NATIONAL

33 31

39 36

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1985 1995

168

STATE NATIONAL

272 305

229 507

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

1985 1995

20

STATE NATIONAL

10 11

8 10

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

25

STATE NATIONAL

8 11

6 9

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

24

STATE NATIONAL

17 21

13 21

Percent of children in poverty

1985 1995

30

STATE NATIONAL

23 22

30 26

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	109,600	129,500	18%
Children 0-5 years old	42,100	43,700	4%
Children 6-12 years old	42,300	41,900	-1%
Children 13-17 years old	25,200	44,000	75%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	19,000	14%
Children 0-5 years old	7,000	13%
Children 6-17 years old	12,000	15%
Children under age 18 in poverty	6,000	11%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	10,000	29%

Child-Care Indicators

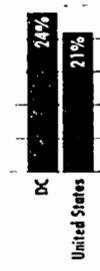
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



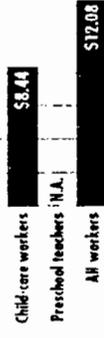
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996

STATE	80%	NATIONAL	78%
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Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996

STATE	80%	NATIONAL	38%
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Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996

STATE	81%	NATIONAL	40%
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Median income of families with children: 1995

STATE	\$25,000	NATIONAL	\$38,100
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Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995

STATE	15%	NATIONAL	33%
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Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995

STATE	23%	NATIONAL	9%
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Background Information

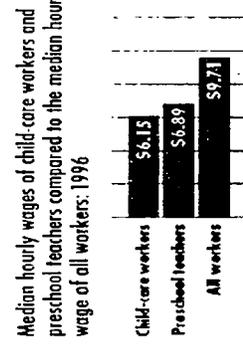
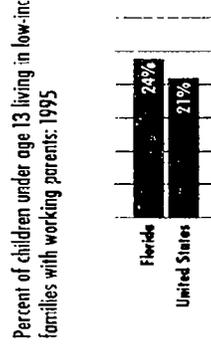
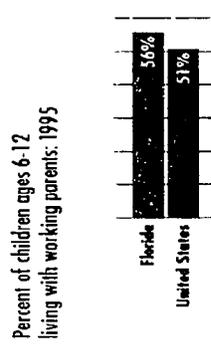
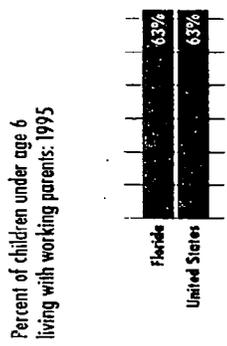
Demographic Change

	Number of Children: 1996 and 2005		% CHANGE
	1996	2005	
All children under age 18	[3,423,100]	[3,563,000]	4%
Children 0-5 years old	[1,160,200]	[1,107,400]	-5%
Children 6-12 years old	[1,352,500]	[1,370,600]	1%
Children 13-17 years old	[910,300]	[1,085,000]	19%

Child Health Insurance

	Children Without Health Insurance: 1995	
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	[612,000]	18%
Children 0-5 years old	[180,000]	15%
Children 6-17 years old	[432,000]	19%
Children under age 18 in poverty	[198,000]	22%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	[323,000]	29%

Child-Care Indicators



Social and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	STATE [78%]	NATIONAL [78%]
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	STATE [45%]	NATIONAL [38%]
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	STATE [49%]	NATIONAL [40%]
Median income of families with children: 1995	STATE [\$33,500]	NATIONAL [\$38,100]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	STATE [31%]	NATIONAL [33%]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	STATE [12%]	NATIONAL [9%]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

National Rank

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

1985

1995

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

7.5 6.8

7.7 7.3

[35]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

11.3 10.6

7.5 7.6

[25]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

4.2 3.4

3.0 2.8

[31]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

7.0 6.3

6.2 6.5

[20]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

3.7 3.1

4.0 3.6

[57]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

480 305

804 507

[49]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

15 11

13 10

[45]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

11 11

12 9

[43]

Percent of children in poverty

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

21 21

24 21

[39]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

25 22

30 26

[44]

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,952,500	2,154,800	10%
Children 0-5 years old	664,900	672,000	1%
Children 6-12 years old	750,900	839,200	12%
Children 13-17 years old	536,600	643,600	20%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	309,000	16%
Children 0-5 years old	91,000	14%
Children 6-17 years old	218,000	18%
Children under age 18 in poverty	99,000	25%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	160,000	28%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

Child-care workers	\$5.81
Preschool teachers	N.A.
All workers	\$10.17

Social and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996

STATE	83%	NATIONAL	78%
-------	-----	----------	-----

Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996

STATE	17%	NATIONAL	38%
-------	-----	----------	-----

Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996

STATE	51%	NATIONAL	40%
-------	-----	----------	-----

Median income of families with children: 1995

STATE	\$36,800	NATIONAL	\$38,100
-------	----------	----------	----------

Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995

STATE	41%	NATIONAL	35%
-------	-----	----------	-----

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995

STATE	11%	NATIONAL	9%
-------	-----	----------	----

National Rank

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

W O R S E B E T T E R

1985 1995

1985 1995

Indicators*

Percent low birth weight babies

1985 1995

STATE 8.1
NATIONAL 6.8

1985 1995
8.8 7.5
[16]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1985 1995

STATE 12.7
NATIONAL 10.6

1985 1995
9.4 7.6
[14]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1985 1995

STATE 3.7
NATIONAL 3.1

1985 1995
3.5 2.8
[59]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

1985 1995

STATE 7.2
NATIONAL 6.5

1985 1995
7.5 6.5
[34]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1985 1995

STATE 14
NATIONAL 31

1985 1995
48 36
[15]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

1985 1995

STATE 145
NATIONAL 305

1985 1995
366 507
[22]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

STATE 14
NATIONAL 11

1985 1995
13 10
[+5]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

STATE 13
NATIONAL 11

1985 1995
10 9
[32]

Percent of children in poverty

1985 1995

STATE 25
NATIONAL 21

1985 1995
20 21
[32]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985 1995

STATE 25
NATIONAL 22

1985 1995
27 26
[57]

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	306,500	353,900	15%
Children 0-5 years old	110,300	122,700	11%
Children 6-12 years old	116,300	137,300	18%
Children 13-17 years old	79,900	93,900	18%

Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	18,000	6%
Children 0-5 years old	4,000	4%
Children 6-17 years old	14,000	8%
Children under age 18 in poverty	6,000	13%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	8,000	10%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



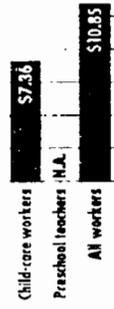
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	47%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	58%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	\$44,000	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	38%	35%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	2%	9%

N.A. = Not Available

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data National Rank

W O R S E B E T T E R

*National Rank in
Nation 1985-1995*

Indicators*	1985-1995	1985	1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	8	STATE: 6.5 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 7.3	[21]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	34	STATE: 8.8 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 5.8 NATIONAL: 7.6	[5]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	12	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 28	[5]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	15	STATE: 46 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 39 NATIONAL: 65	[4]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	22	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 36	[19]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	60	STATE: 189 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 302 NATIONAL: 507	[15]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	20	STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 4 NATIONAL: 10	[2]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	27	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 9	[18]
Percent of children in poverty	12	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 21	[17]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	0	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 26	[5]

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Health and Human Services, National Health and Medical Examination Survey, 1985-1995

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005	% CHANGE		
	1996	2005	
All children under age 18	348,500	399,600	15%
Children 0-5 years old	108,600	128,400	18%
Children 6-12 years old	132,200	155,400	18%
Children 13-17 years old	107,700	115,800	8%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	49,000	14%
Children 0-5 years old	13,000	12%
Children 6-17 years old	36,000	15%
Children under age 18 in poverty	16,000	25%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	27,000	20%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995	Idaho: 66%	United States: 63%	
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995	Idaho: 56%	United States: 51%	
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995	Idaho: 27%	United States: 21%	
Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996	Child-care workers: \$6.17	Preschool teachers: \$6.46	All workers: \$9.43

Social and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	STATE: 68%	NATIONAL: 78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	STATE: N.A.	NATIONAL: 38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	STATE: N.A.	NATIONAL: 10%
Median income of families with children: 1995	STATE: \$36,400	NATIONAL: \$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	STATE: 48%	NATIONAL: 33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	STATE: 5%	NATIONAL: 9%

National Composite Rank [20]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

B E T T E R

W O R S E

National Rank is based on 1985 figures

Indicators*

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985-1995

STATE 5.5
NATIONAL 6.8

1985

STATE 5.9
NATIONAL 7.3

1995

[9]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1985-1995

STATE 10.4
NATIONAL 10.6

1985

STATE 6.1
NATIONAL 7.6

1995

[8]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1985-1995

STATE 35
NATIONAL 34

1985

STATE 35
NATIONAL 28

1995

[+2]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

1985-1995

STATE 76
NATIONAL 63

1985

STATE 76
NATIONAL 65

1995

[36]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1985-1995

STATE 24
NATIONAL 31

1985

STATE 27
NATIONAL 36

1995

[16]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

1985-1995

STATE 214
NATIONAL 305

1985

STATE 258
NATIONAL 507

1995

[11]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

1985-1995

STATE 11
NATIONAL 11

1985

STATE 10
NATIONAL 10

1995

[31]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

1985-1995

STATE 10
NATIONAL 11

1985

STATE 9
NATIONAL 9

1995

[23]

Percent of children in poverty

1985-1995

STATE 21
NATIONAL 21

1985

STATE 18
NATIONAL 21

1995

[27]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985-1995

STATE 16
NATIONAL 22

1985

STATE 18
NATIONAL 26

1995

[2]

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	3,155,900	3,151,800	0%
Children 0-5 years old	1,101,000	1,029,600	-6%
Children 6-12 years old	1,201,000	1,230,800	2%
Children 13-17 years old	853,900	891,400	4%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	1,250,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	108,000	10%
Children 6-17 years old	217,000	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	95,000	14%
Children under age 18 in low income working families	151,000	19%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized, 1996	76%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level, 1996	N.A.	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level, 1996	N.A.	40%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Not Available

National Composite Rank [38]

National Rank

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

1985

1995

Percent low birth-weight babies
1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL [38]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)
1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL [44]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)
1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL [31]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)
1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL [32]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)
1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL [33]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)
1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL [17]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)
1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL [22]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)
1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL [23]

Percent of children in poverty
1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL [32]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent
1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL [37]

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,498,500	1,524,500	2%
Children 0-5 years old	493,200	477,000	-3%
Children 6-12 years old	571,300	593,600	4%
Children 13-17 years old	434,000	453,900	4%

Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	156,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	50,000	9%
Children 6-17 years old	106,000	11%
Children under age 18 in poverty	34,000	14%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	84,000	17%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



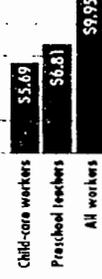
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1995



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	73%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	28%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	35%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	\$35,900	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	48%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	5%	9%

National Composite Rank [24]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

National Rank

W O R S E **B E T T E R**

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985	1995	1985	1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	17	17	STATE: 6.4 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 7.5 NATIONAL: 7.3	[28]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	23	23	STATE: 10.9 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 8.4 NATIONAL: 7.6	[38]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	39	39	STATE: 3.3 NATIONAL: 3.4	STATE: 3.3 NATIONAL: 2.8	[39]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	21	21	STATE: 6.3 NATIONAL: 6.3	STATE: 6.3 NATIONAL: 6.5	[21]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	13	13	STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 35 NATIONAL: 36	[32]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	126	126	STATE: 219 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 196 NATIONAL: 507	[37]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	45	45	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 10	[6]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	33	33	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 9	[18]
Percent of children in poverty	26	26	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 21	[10]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	5	5	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 26	[10]

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	7,193,300	6,900,800	-4%
Children 0-5 years old	2,190,800	2,190,100	0%
Children 6-12 years old	2,780,200	2,650,600	-5%
Children 13-17 years old	2,210,100	2,060,100	-7%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	81,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	31,000	1.2%
Children 6-17 years old	50,000	9%
Children under age 18 in poverty	31,000	25%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	46,000	18%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	82%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	26%	48%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	29%	41%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



National Composite Rank [10]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

B E T T E R

W O R S E

National Rank

Source: *Public Health Reports*, 1996

Indicators*

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985 1995

18

STATE NATIONAL

5.1 6.0

6.8 7.3

[11]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1985 1995

14

STATE NATIONAL

9.5 8.2

10.6 7.6

[35]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1985 1995

11

STATE NATIONAL

28 25

34 28

[13]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

1985 1995

5

STATE NATIONAL

65 68

63 65

[27]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1985 1995

16

STATE NATIONAL

19 22

31 36

[7]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

1985 1995

125

STATE NATIONAL

110 247

305 507

[9]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

17

STATE NATIONAL

6 5

11 10

[5]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

38

STATE NATIONAL

8 5

11 9

[2]

Percent of children in poverty

1985 1995

30

STATE NATIONAL

20 14

21 21

[10]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985 1995

16

STATE NATIONAL

19 22

22 26

[8]

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	687,300	699,900	2%
Children 0-5 years old	217,200	224,800	3%
Children 6-12 years old	269,100	269,500	0%
Children 13-17 years old	201,000	205,700	2%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	74,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	25,000	10%
Children 6-17 years old	49,000	11%
Children under age 18 in poverty	27,000	23%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	42,000	18%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	76%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	40%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



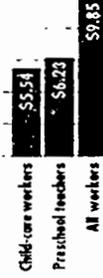
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



National Composite Rank [15]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

W O R S E B E T T E R

National Rank

Trend Data

1985 1995

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985 1995

5

STATE NATIONAL
6.1 6.4
6.8 7.3

18

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1985 1995

29

STATE NATIONAL
9.3 7.0
10.6 7.6

17

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1985 1995

31

STATE NATIONAL
39 27
34 28

21

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

1985 1995

9

STATE NATIONAL
67 61
63 65

19

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1985 1995

7

STATE NATIONAL
28 30
31 36

22

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

1985 1995

45

STATE NATIONAL
213 308
305 507

17

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

13

STATE NATIONAL
8 7
11 10

11

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

25

STATE NATIONAL
8 6
11 9

7

Percent of children in poverty

1985 1995

0

STATE NATIONAL
15 15
21 21

17

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985 1995

50

STATE NATIONAL
16 21
22 26

18

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	968,700	951,400	-2%
Children 0-5 years old	312,000	293,800	-6%
Children 6-12 years old	366,900	371,000	1%
Children 13-17 years old	289,700	286,500	-1%

Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

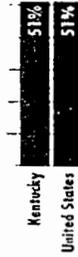
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	142,000	14%
Children 0-5 years old	41,000	13%
Children 6-17 years old	101,000	15%
Children under age 18 in poverty	56,000	21%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	65,000	22%

Child-Care Indicators

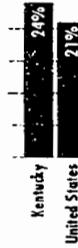
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



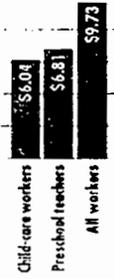
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	79%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	41%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	12%	10%
Median income of families with children: 1995	\$32,300	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	37%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	15%	9%

National Composite Rank [-40]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank as of 1995

Indicators*	1985	1995	1985	1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	9.0	7.6	STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.6 7.3	[30]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	32	28	STATE: 11.2 NATIONAL: 10.6	7.6 7.6	[28]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	0	29	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 34	29 28	[28]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	10	74	STATE: 67 NATIONAL: 63	74 65	[32]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	3	39	STATE: 40 NATIONAL: 31	39 36	[34]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	378	588	STATE: 123 NATIONAL: 305	588 507	[-12]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	0	13	STATE: 13 NATIONAL: 11	13 10	[-15]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	20	12	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 11	12 9	[-15]
Percent of children in poverty	8	26	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 21	26 21	[-15]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	21	23	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 22	23 26	[10]

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,233,500	1,204,200	-2%
Children 0-5 years old	395,800	381,200	-3%
Children 6-12 years old	433,200	462,400	+2%
Children 13-17 years old	364,500	357,600	-2%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	248,000	20%
Children 0-5 years old	73,000	19%
Children 6-17 years old	175,000	21%
Children under age 18 in poverty	1,240,000	28%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	1,310,000	33%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	80%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	56%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	60%	40%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



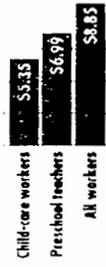
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



National Composite Rank [50]

National Rank

Trend Data

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

W O R S E B E T T E R

1985

1995

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985	1995	1985	1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	11	9.7	8.7	7.3	[49]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	18	9.8	11.9	7.6	[48]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	16	36	4.3	28	[43]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	19	89	7.5	6.5	[43]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	6	45	48	36	[43]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	85	504	272	507	[39]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	13	13	15	10	[45]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	24	13	17	9	[48]
Percent of children in poverty	25	35	28	21	[50]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	43	33	23	26	[49]

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

GROUP	1996	2005	CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,995,500	2,833,800	-5%
Children 0-5 years old	873,400	895,900	3%
Children 6-12 years old	1,223,300	1,110,100	-10%
Children 13-17 years old	89,900	83,900	-7%

Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

GROUP	NUMBER	PERCENT OF GROUP
All children under age 18	3,700,000	1.2%
Children 0-5 years old	10,000	1.1%
Children 6-17 years old	270,000	1.3%
Children under age 18 in poverty	9,000	1.7%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	18,000	2.0%

Social and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2 year-olds who were immunized, 1996	87%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level, 1996	25%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level, 1996	22%	40%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



National Composite Rank [5]

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1995 items

Trend Data

B E T T E R

W O R S E

Indicators*

Percent low birth-weight babies
1985 1995

5.1 6.1
NATIONAL 6.8 7.3

20

13

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)
1985 1995

9.1 6.5
NATIONAL 10.6 7.6

29

12

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)
1985 1995

29 24
NATIONAL 34 28

17

9

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)
1985 1995

51 29
NATIONAL 63 65

43

1

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)
1985 1995

22 19
NATIONAL 31 36

14

4

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)
1985 1995

81 145
NATIONAL 305 507

79

6

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)
1985 1995

10 6
NATIONAL 11 10

40

6

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)
1985 1995

10 7
NATIONAL 11 9

30

12

Percent of children in poverty
1985 1995

15 15
NATIONAL 21 21

0

17

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent
1985 1995

18 24
NATIONAL 22 26

33

18

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,286,200	1,355,500	+4%
Children 0-5 years old	457,500	425,400	-3%
Children 6-12 years old	512,400	520,400	2%
Children 13-17 years old	316,500	387,600	+15%

Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	1,28,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	53,000	11%
Children 6-17 years old	~5,000	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	31,000	16%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	61,000	21%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	80%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	41%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	15%	16%
Median income of families with children: 1995	\$17,800	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	38%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	7%	9%

Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



National Composite Rank [32]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

W O R S E

B E T T E R

Indicators*

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

1985-1995

STATE NATIONAL

1985 1995

[-43]

1985-1995

STATE NATIONAL

1985 1995

[-41]

1985-1995

STATE NATIONAL

1985 1995

[21]

1985-1995

STATE NATIONAL

1985 1995

[38]

1985-1995

STATE NATIONAL

1985 1995

[28]

1985-1995

STATE NATIONAL

1985 1995

[46]

1985-1995

STATE NATIONAL

1985 1995

[22]

1985-1995

STATE NATIONAL

1985 1995

[18]

1985-1995

STATE NATIONAL

1985 1995

[20]

1985-1995

STATE NATIONAL

1985 1995

[24]



* See *Indicators of Child Welfare*, Page 105.
 ■ Federal Government, national change ■ State, overall state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005		1996	2005	CHANGE	
All children under age 18	[	1,421,900	1,488,000	5%]
Children 0-5 years old	[	176,200	159,800	-9%]
Children 6-12 years old	[	572,000	561,700	-1%]
Children 13-17 years old	[	373,600	465,500	24%]

Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	[1,350,000]	[9%]
Children 0-5 years old	[43,000]	[8%]
Children 6-17 years old	[92,000]	[10%]
Children under age 18 in poverty	[34,000]	[14%]
Children under age 18 in low income working families	[52,000]	[20%]

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995

Massachusetts	[65%]
United States	[63%]

Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995

Massachusetts	[45%]
United States	[51%]

Percent of children under age 13 living in low income families with working parents: 1995

Massachusetts	[11%]
United States	[21%]

Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996

Child-care workers	[\$8.33]
Preschool teachers	[N.A.]
All workers	[\$12.19]

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2 year olds who were immunized 1996	[87%]	[78%]
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level 1996	[29%]	[38%]
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level 1996	[11%]	[40%]
Median income of families with children: 1995	[\$46,300]	[\$38,100]
Percent of female headed families receiving child support or alimony 1995	[35%]	[33%]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) 1995	[6%]	[9%]

National Composite Rank [11]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

W O R S E

B E T T E R

1985

1995

National Rank

Percent low birth weight babies
1985 1995

9

STATE 5.8
NATIONAL 6.8

6.3
7.3

[15]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)
1985 1995

43

STATE 9.1
NATIONAL 10.6

5.2
7.6

[1]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)
1985 1995

28

STATE 2.5
NATIONAL 3.4

1.8
2.8

[1]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)
1985 1995

31

STATE 5.1
NATIONAL 6.5

3.5
6.5

[3]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)
1985 1995

29

STATE 1.7
NATIONAL 3.1

2.2
3.6

[7]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)
1985 1995

101

STATE 281
NATIONAL 305

505
507

[41]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)
1985 1995

13

STATE 8
NATIONAL 11

7
10

[11]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)
1985 1995

17

STATE 6
NATIONAL 11

7
9

[12]

Percent of children in poverty
1985 1995

14

STATE 1.4
NATIONAL 2.1

1.6
2.1

[20]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent
1985 1995

18

STATE 2.2
NATIONAL 2.2

2.6
2.6

[31]

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents, 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents, 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents, 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers, 1996



Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	206,000	8%
Children 0-5 years old	64,000	7%
Children 6-17 years old	142,000	8%
Children under age 18 in poverty	68,000	12%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	96,000	15%

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,537,000	2,455,300	-3%
Children 0-5 years old	816,400	779,600	-5%
Children 6-12 years old	1,002,300	953,700	-5%
Children 13-17 years old	718,300	722,000	1%

Background Information

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized, 1996	76%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level, 1996	32%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level, 1996	35%	40%
Median income of families with children, 1995	\$41,500	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony, 1995	33%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level), 1995	9%	9%

Michigan

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Indicators*

W O R S E

B E T T E R

1985

1995

National Rank

Percent low birth weight babies

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

6.8 6.8

7.7 7.3

[35]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

11.4 10.6

8.3 7.6

[36]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

3.7 3.4

2.7 2.8

[21]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

6.9 6.3

6.5 6.5

[23]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

2.6 3.1

3.0 3.6

[22]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

318 305

390 507

[27]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

9 11

8 10

[16]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

11 11

8 9

[18]

Percent of children in poverty

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

23 21

20 21

[32]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

25 22

28 26

[10]

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,247,000	1,216,400	-2%
Children 0-5 years old	383,500	392,100	2%
Children 6-12 years old	498,600	467,000	-6%
Children 13-17 years old	365,000	357,300	-2%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	80,000	7%
Children 0-5 years old	22,000	6%
Children 6-17 years old	58,000	7%
Children under age 18 in poverty	17,000	9%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	37,000	13%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	85%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	21%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	28%	40%

Child-Care Indicators

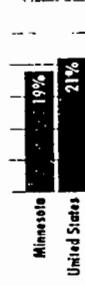
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



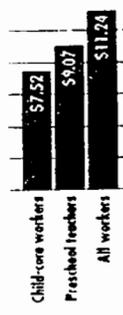
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

B E T T E R

W O R S E

Indicators*

1985 1995

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

5.9 7.5

4.8 6.8

6.7 7.6

2.3 2.8

3.0 3.4

5.7 6.5

1.9 3.6

37.9 50.7

5 10

6 9

1.4 2.1

2.4 2.6

2.3 2.8

3.0 3.4

5.7 6.5

1.9 3.6

37.9 50.7

5 10

6 9

1.4 2.1

2.4 2.6

2.3 2.8

3.0 3.4

5.7 6.5

1.9 3.6

37.9 50.7

5 10

6 9

1.4 2.1

2.4 2.6

2.3 2.8

9

16

5

9

4

24

19

131

40

14

7

50

24

23

16

19

131

40

14

7

50

24

23

16

19

131

40

14

7

50

24

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,566,100	2,694,400	2%
Children 0-5 years old	2,116,000	2,356,300	11%
Children 6-12 years old	2,844,500	3,044,000	7%
Children 13-17 years old	2,225,600	2,229,100	0%

Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	1,577,000	18%
Children 0-5 years old	355,000	15%
Children 6-17 years old	1,022,000	19%
Children under age 18 in poverty	600,000	23%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	74,000	25%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	81%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	58%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	61%	40%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



National Composite Rank [+9]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

W O R S E B E T T E R

National Rank

1985 1995

W O R S E B E T T E R

0 3 2

Indicators*

Percent low birth-weight babies
1985 1995

11

STATE 8.8
NATIONAL 6.8

9.8
7.3

[50]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)
1985 1995

23

STATE 13.7
NATIONAL 10.6

10.5
7.6

[50]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)
1985 1995

11

STATE 4.7
NATIONAL 3.1

4.2
2.8

[50]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)
1985 1995

32

STATE 7.4
NATIONAL 0.3

9.8
0.5

[50]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)
1985 1995

7

STATE 5.4
NATIONAL 3.1

5.8
3.6

[50]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)
1985 1995

113

STATE 1.31
NATIONAL 3.05

2.79
5.07

[13]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)
1985 1995

8

STATE 1.2
NATIONAL 1.1

1.1
1.0

[36]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)
1985 1995

33

STATE 1.5
NATIONAL 1.1

1.0
0.9

[32]

Percent of children in poverty
1985 1995

6

STATE 3.9
NATIONAL 2.1

3.2
2.1

[19]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent
1985 1995

32

STATE 2.5
NATIONAL 2.2

3.3
2.6

[19]

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[1,394,200]	[1,389,800]	0%
Children 0-5 years old	[444,800]	[440,700]	-1%
Children 6-12 years old	[515,000]	[536,400]	+2%
Children 13-17 years old	[404,400]	[412,900]	+2%

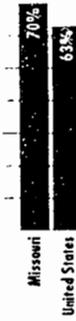
Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	[153,000]	12%
Children 0-5 years old	[41,000]	10%
Children 6-17 year: old	[112,000]	12%
Children under age 18 in poverty	[49,000]	19%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	[83,000]	19%

Child-Care Indicators

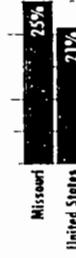
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	[75%]	[78%]
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	[3.1%]	[3.8%]
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	[30%]	[40%]
Median income of families with children: 1995	[\$36,500]	[\$38,100]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	[3.3%]	[3.5%]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	[8%]	[9%]

National Composite Rank [31]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

W O R S E B E T T E R

Trend Data

National Rank

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985 1995

18

6.7 6.8

-6 -5

[30]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1985 1995

27

10.2 10.6

-4 -6

[23]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1985 1995

6

31 34

29 28

[28]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

1985 1995

19

68 65

81 65

[40]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1985 1995

3

32 31

33 36

[29]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

1985 1995

8

466 305

503 507

[38]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

50

8 11

12 10

[41]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

10

10 11

9 9

[23]

Percent of children in poverty

1985 1995

10

20 21

18 21

[27]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985 1995

32

19 22

25 26

[21]

Background Information

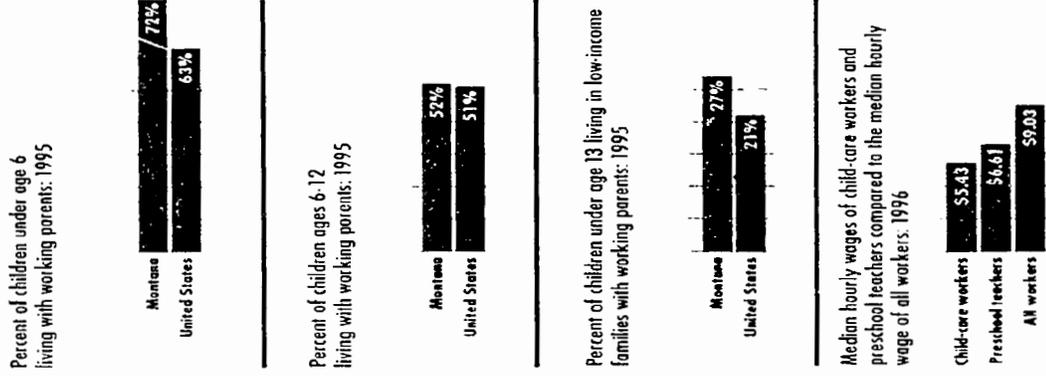
Demographic Change

	Number of Children: 1996 and 2005		% CHANGE
	1996	2005	
All children under age 18	232,800	242,500	4%
Children 0-5 years old	67,700	78,100	15%
Children 6-12 years old	92,200	93,900	2%
Children 13-17 years old	72,900	70,400	-3%

Child Health Insurance

	Children Without Health Insurance: 1995		% OF GROUP
	NUMBER	%	
All children under age 18	24,000	10%	
Children 0-5 years old	7,000	9%	
Children 6-17 years old	17,000	10%	
Children under age 18 in poverty	7,000	14%	
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	14,000	16%	

Child-Care Indicators



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	29%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	25%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	\$33,800	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	40%	35%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	7%	4%

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

W O R S E

B E T T E R

National Rank

1985

1995

1985

1995

STATE

NATIONAL

STATE

NATIONAL

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985 1995

2

5.7

5.8

8

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births)

1985 1995

37

10.3

7.0

11

Child death rate (deaths per 100 000 children ages 1-14)

1985 1995

6

36

34

11

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100 000 teens ages 15-19)

1985 1995

13

94

82

11

Teen birth rate (births per 1 000 females ages 15-17)

1985 1995

5

22

23

10

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100 000 youths ages 10-17)

1985 1995

139

305

181

8

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

0

6

6

6

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

1985 1995

30

10

7

12

Percent of children in poverty

1985 1995

0

19

19

29

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985 1995

15

20

23

10

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005	1996	2005	CHANGE
All children under age 18	112,200	142,700	0%
Children 0-5 years old	157,000	145,000	4%
Children 6-12 years old	173,500	170,000	-2%
Children 13-17 years old	131,700	129,100	-2%

Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995	NUMBER	OF GROUP
All children under age 18	14,000	9%
Children 0-5 years old	14,000	9%
Children 6-17 years old	30,000	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	11,000	16%
Children under age 18 in low income working families	20,000	14%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized 1996	82%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level 1996	30%	33%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level 1996	20%	18%
Median income of families with children: 1995	\$38,700	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony, 1995	42%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	6%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995	Nebraska	75%
	United States	63%
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995	Nebraska	58%
	United States	51%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995	Nebraska	23%
	United States	21%
Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers, 1996	Child-care workers	\$5.47
	Preschool teachers	\$6.38
	All workers	\$9.16

National Composite Rank [4]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1995 data

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1995

STATE 5.3
NATIONAL 6.8

1985

1995

[15]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1995

STATE 9.6
NATIONAL 10.6

1985

1995

[23]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1995

STATE 25
NATIONAL 34

1985

1995

[5]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1995

STATE 61
NATIONAL 63

1985

1995

[15]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1995

STATE 22
NATIONAL 31

1985

1995

[7]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1995

STATE 84
NATIONAL 305

1985

1995

[7]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1995

STATE 5
NATIONAL 11

1985

1995

[11]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1995

STATE 6
NATIONAL 11

1985

1995

[2]

Percent of children in poverty 1985-1995

STATE 18
NATIONAL 21

1985

1995

[5]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1995

STATE 17
NATIONAL 22

1985

1995

[4]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168

† National Trends indicate national change. ■ Substantial trends indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,116,800	1,088,500	1.2%
Children 0-5 years old	148,600	152,700	3%
Children 6-12 years old	161,200	178,500	11%
Children 13-17 years old	106,900	137,500	28%

Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	1,116,000	20%
Children 0-5 years old	270,000	21%
Children 6-17 years old	510,000	20%
Children under age 18 in poverty	230,000	38%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	360,000	31%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	71%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	43%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	10%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

kids count 1998

1998

1998

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

National Composite Rank [34]

National Rank

*Not available in
based on four figures*

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

1985-1995

1985-1995

1995

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985-1995

1985-1995

1995

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1985-1995

1985-1995

1995

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1985-1995

1985-1995

1995

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

1985-1995

1985-1995

1995

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1985-1995

1985-1995

1995

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

1985-1995

1985-1995

1995

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

1985-1995

1985-1995

1995

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

1985-1995

1985-1995

1995

Percent of children in poverty

1985-1995

1985-1995

1995

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985-1995

1985-1995

1995

[25]

[4]

[35]

[-1]

[-42]

[25]

[50]

[-43]

[10]

[31]

7

33

3

12

42

49

8

8

0

41

* See Dept. of Social and Public Services, Inc., *Nevada's Progress Report on the National Survey of Children*

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	295,900	303,500	3%
Children 0-5 years old	92,000	94,900	3%
Children 6-12 years old	121,600	117,400	-3%
Children 13-17 years old	82,300	91,200	11%

Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	28,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	7,000	7%
Children 6-17 years old	21,000	12%
Children under age 18 in poverty	6,000	20%
Children under age 18 in low income working families	14,000	21%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	81%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	10%
Median income of families with children: 1995	\$45,500	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	42%	35%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	9%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



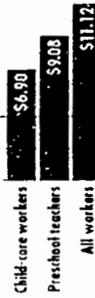
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



National Composite Rank [1]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

National Rank

*National Rank in
1995*

Indicators*	1985-1995	1985	1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	10	STATE: 5.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 5.5 NATIONAL: 7.3	[4]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	41	STATE: 9.3 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 5.5 NATIONAL: 7.6	[3]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	9	STATE: 2.3 NATIONAL: 3.4	STATE: 2.1 NATIONAL: 2.8	[4]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	22	STATE: 6.3 NATIONAL: 6.3	STATE: 4.9 NATIONAL: 6.5	[10]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	6	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 36	[2]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	57	STATE: 75 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 118 NATIONAL: 507	[4]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	45	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 10	[6]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	19	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 5 NATIONAL: 9	[2]
Percent of children in poverty	25	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 21	[1]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	35	STATE: 17 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 26	[10]

* U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *U.S. Economic Outlook*, 1996. **■** Valid basis for state-to-state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005	1996		2005		CHANGE
	NUMBER	OF GROUP	NUMBER	OF GROUP	
All children under age 18	1,987,000	2.1%	2,023,900	1.9%	2%
Children 0-5 years old	673,000	1.5%	611,600	1.5%	-7%
Children 6-12 years old	773,500	1.5%	796,600	1.5%	3%
Children 13-17 years old	518,500	2.1%	582,700	2.1%	12%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995		NUMBER	OF GROUP
Category	Percentage		
All children under age 18	1.5%	247,000	1.5%
Children 0-5 years old	1.5%	90,000	1.5%
Children 6-17 years old	1.5%	157,000	1.5%
Children under age 18 in poverty	21%	61,000	21%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	31%	99,000	31%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995	New Jersey: 59%	United States: 63%
Percent of children age 6-12 living with working parents: 1995	New Jersey: 48%	United States: 51%
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995	New Jersey: 11%	United States: 21%

Social and Economic Characteristics

Category	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	3.2%	3.8%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	10%
Median income of families with children: 1995	\$52,000	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	3.1%	3.3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	7%	9%

Category	Hourly Wage
Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996	Child-care workers: \$7.62 Preschool teachers: \$8.88 All workers: \$12.35

New Jersey

NJ

National Composite Rank [14]

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1998 figures

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

W O R S E **B E T T E R**

Indicators*

1985

1995

National Rank

Percent low birth weight babies 1985-1995	STATE: 6.8 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 7.6 NATIONAL: 7.3	[30]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1995	STATE: 10.6 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 6.6 NATIONAL: 7.6	[15]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1995	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 28	[15]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1995	STATE: 44 NATIONAL: 3	STATE: 39 NATIONAL: 65	[4]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1995	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 36	[12]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1995	STATE: 646 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 696 NATIONAL: 507	[44]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1995	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 10	[6]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1995	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 6 NATIONAL: 9	[7]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1995	STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 21	[10]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1995	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 23 NATIONAL: 26	[10]

* Data source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Medical Examination Survey, 1985-1995

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	CHANGE
All children under age 18	501,200	508,500	1.3%
Children 0-5 years old	164,200	180,500	1.3%
Children 6-12 years old	194,200	223,800	1.5%
Children 13-17 years old	142,800	158,100	1.1%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	114,000	21%
Children 0-5 years old	28,000	17%
Children 6-17 years old	86,000	24%
Children under age 18 in poverty	54,000	33%
Children under age 18 in low income working families	72,000	34%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year olds who were immunized: 1996	80%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	19%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	51%	10%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



National Composite Rank [46]

National Rank

*National Births in
based on 1995 figures*

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

W O R S E

B E T T E R

1985

1995

[28]

[10]

[37]

[45]

[48]

[29]

[41]

[48]

[48]

[44]

Indicators*

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985: 7.1
1995: 7.5

STATE: 7.1
NATIONAL: 6.8

[28]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1985: 10.6
1995: 10.6

STATE: 10.6
NATIONAL: 10.6

[10]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1985: 50
1995: 32

STATE: 50
NATIONAL: 34

[37]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

1985: 102
1995: 91

STATE: 102
NATIONAL: 63

[45]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1985: 42
1995: 49

STATE: 42
NATIONAL: 31

[48]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

1985: 258
1995: 405

STATE: 258
NATIONAL: 305

[29]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

1985: 12
1995: 12

STATE: 12
NATIONAL: 11

[41]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

1985: 15
1995: 13

STATE: 15
NATIONAL: 11

[48]

Percent of children in poverty

1985: 28
1995: 30

STATE: 28
NATIONAL: 21

[48]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985: 20
1995: 30

STATE: 20
NATIONAL: 22

[44]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168. † Percent change from 1985 to 1995. ‡ Values in bold indicate state change. § Values in bold indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	4,540,500	4,610,500	2%
Children 0-5 years old	1,601,600	1,456,000	-9%
Children 6-12 years old	1,757,600	1,785,600	1%
Children 13-17 years old	1,181,300	1,370,900	16%

Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	592,000	13%
Children 0-5 years old	181,000	11%
Children 6-17 years old	411,000	16%
Children under age 18 in poverty	180,000	15%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	271,000	24%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year olds who were immunized: 1996	82%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	56%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	43%	40%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



National Composite Rank [36]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

B E T T E R

W O R S E

National Rank
based on 1995 figures

Indicators*

W O R S E

B E T T E R

1985

1995

Percent low birth-weight babies

STATE 7.0
NATIONAL 6.8

[30]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

STATE 10.8
NATIONAL 10.6

[29]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

STATE 30
NATIONAL 34

[19]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

STATE 45
NATIONAL 63

[6]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

STATE 22
NATIONAL 31

[19]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

STATE 632
NATIONAL 305

[50]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

STATE 9
NATIONAL 11

[22]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

STATE 10
NATIONAL 11

[32]

Percent of children in poverty

STATE 23
NATIONAL 21

[41]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

STATE 27
NATIONAL 22

[48]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 105

Patterned bars indicate national change. Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,833,600	1,934,500	6%
Children 0-5 years old	621,100	579,600	-7%
Children 6-12 years old	~1,100,000	~1,300,000	18%
Children 13-17 years old	608,000	615,000	1%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	OF GROUP
All children under age 18	227,000	1.4%
Children 0-5 years old	58,000	10%
Children 6-17 years old	169,000	16%
Children under age 18 in poverty	~1,000,000	20%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	114,000	22%

Social and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2 year olds who were immunized 1996	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level 1996	36%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level 1996	11%
Median income of families with children 1995	\$36,500
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony 1995	47%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level) 1995	30%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1995		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1995	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1995	10		STATE 7.9 NATIONAL 6.8	8.7 7.3	[44]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1995		22	STATE 11.8 NATIONAL 10.6	9.2 7.6	[42]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1995		19	STATE 36 NATIONAL 34	29 28	[28]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1995	14		STATE 70 NATIONAL 63	80 65	[38]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1995	17		STATE 36 NATIONAL 31	42 36	[38]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1995	150		STATE 173 NATIONAL 305	432 507	[34]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1995		8	STATE 13 NATIONAL 11	12 10	[41]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1995		18	STATE 11 NATIONAL 11	9 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1995		5	STATE 21 NATIONAL 21	20 21	[32]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1995	29		STATE 21 NATIONAL 22	27 26	[37]

*No. Dependent and Data Not in S. Page 108

†Full and bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	168,600	163,800	-3%
Children 0-5 years old	49,900	52,500	5%
Children 6-12 years old	66,500	61,200	-8%
Children 13-17 years old	52,300	50,100	-4%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

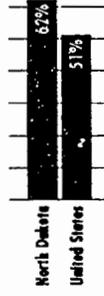
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	15,000	9%
Children 0-5 years old	5,000	9%
Children 6-17 years old	10,000	8%
Children under age 18 in poverty	4,000	15%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	8,000	16%

Child-Care Indicators

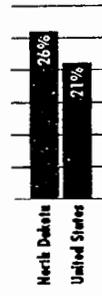
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	83%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	25%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	2.2%	4.0%
Median income of families with children: 1995	\$38,500	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	46%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	5%	9%

National Composite Rank [3]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

W O R S E

Indicators*

B E T T E R

1985

1995

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

Percent low birth-weight babies

STATE 4.9
NATIONAL 6.8

1985

1995

[1]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

STATE 8.5
NATIONAL 10.6

1985

1995

[19]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

STATE 29
NATIONAL 34

1985

1995

[47]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

STATE 54
NATIONAL 63

1985

1995

[7]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

STATE 17
NATIONAL 31

1985

1995

[3]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

STATE 52
NATIONAL 305

1985

1995

[3]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

STATE 3
NATIONAL 11

1985

1995

[2]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

STATE 6
NATIONAL 11

1985

1995

[1]

Percent of children in poverty

STATE 16
NATIONAL 21

1985

1995

[5]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

STATE 13
NATIONAL 22

1985

1995

[2]

*See Descriptions and Data Sources, page 165

▬ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,847,800	2,765,700	-3%
Children 0-5 years old	918,400	879,000	-4%
Children 6-12 years old	1,108,500	1,072,800	-3%
Children 13-17 years old	820,900	813,900	-1%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	292,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	98,000	10%
Children 6-17 years old	194,000	9%
Children under age 18 in poverty	89,000	14%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	128,000	17%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	79%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	40%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [28]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

1985 1995

W O R S E

B E T T E R

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1995	1985	1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	15	STATE: 6.6 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 7.6 NATIONAL: 7.3	[30]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	16	STATE: 10.3 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 8.7 NATIONAL: 7.6	[39]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	10	STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 27 NATIONAL: 28	[21]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	2	STATE: 51 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 50 NATIONAL: 65	[11]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	14	STATE: 29 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 33 NATIONAL: 36	[29]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	124	STATE: 184 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 413 NATIONAL: 507	[32]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	14	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 10	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	10	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty	0	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 21	[29]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	30	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 26 NATIONAL: 26	[31]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 105. ■ Solid bars indicate state change. ■ Patterned bars indicate national change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	880,800	852,100	-3%
Children 0-5 years old	276,000	269,000	-3%
Children 6-12 years old	342,600	323,200	-6%
Children 13-17 years old	262,200	259,900	-1%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	203,000	22%
Children 0-5 years old	68,000	23%
Children 6-17 years old	135,000	22%
Children under age 18 in poverty	81,000	35%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	120,000	34%

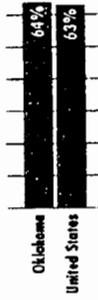
Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	75%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	40%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	\$31,600	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	33%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	12%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [33]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1995	1985	1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	9	STATE: 6.4 NATIONAL: 6.8	7.0 7.3	[21]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	24	STATE: 10.9 NATIONAL: 10.6	8.3 7.6	[36]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	12	STATE: 42 NATIONAL: 34	37 28	[45]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	4	STATE: 79 NATIONAL: 63	76 65	[36]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	7	STATE: 42 NATIONAL: 31	39 36	[34]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	108	STATE: 165 NATIONAL: 305	343 507	[19]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	18	STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	9 10	[22]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	25	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 11	9 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty	26	STATE: 19 NATIONAL: 21	24 21	[39]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	25	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 22	25 26	[24]

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

* No. of populations and Data Sources, page 105 ■ Subst. Inv. -state state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	808,400	21,400	2%
Children 0-5 years old	256,200	263,200	3%
Children 6-12 years old	315,900	316,700	0%
Children 13-17 years old	236,300	241,400	2%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

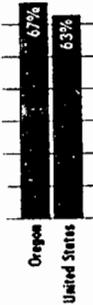
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	100,000	1.2%
Children 0-5 years old	34,000	1.3%
Children 6-17 years old	66,000	1.2%
Children under age 18 in poverty	32,000	2.2%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	54,000	2.2%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	7.2%	7.8%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	3.5%	3.8%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	3.2%	4.0%
Median income of families with children: 1995	\$37,600	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	4.3%	3.3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	7%	9%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



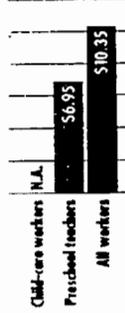
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



N.A. = Not Available

National Composite Rank [23]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

W O R S E

B E T T E R

Indicators*

Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1995

8

STATE 5.1
NATIONAL 6.8

1985 5.1
1995 5.5

[4]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1995

38

STATE 9.9
NATIONAL 10.6

1985 9.9
1995 6.1

[8]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1995

7

STATE 29
NATIONAL 34

1985 29
1995 27

[21]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1995

3

STATE 73
NATIONAL 63

1985 73
1995 75

[34]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1995

30

STATE 23
NATIONAL 31

1985 23
1995 30

[22]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1995

47

STATE 234
NATIONAL 305

1985 234
1995 343

[19]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1995

22

STATE 9
NATIONAL 11

1985 9
1995 11

[36]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1995

9

STATE 11
NATIONAL 11

1985 11
1995 10

[32]

Percent of children in poverty 1985-1995

11

STATE 18
NATIONAL 21

1985 18
1995 16

[20]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1995

9

STATE 23
NATIONAL 22

1985 23
1995 25

[24]

* See Definitions and Data Sources, Page 10A

† Patterned bars indicate national change; ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	2,894,700	2,845,200	-2%
Children 0-5 years old	925,100	880,900	-5%
Children 6-12 years old	1,147,800	1,104,300	-4%
Children 13-17 years old	821,500	860,100	5%

Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	266,000	9%
Children 0-5 years old	95,000	10%
Children 6-17 years old	171,000	9%
Children under age 18 in poverty	89,000	16%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	127,000	19%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	81%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	3.2%	3.8%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	4.0%

Child-Care Indicators

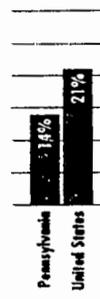
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



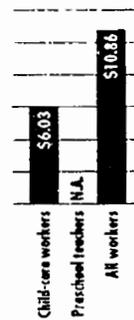
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



N.A. Not Available

National Composite Rank [26]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

B E T T E R

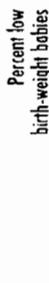
W O R S E

National Rank

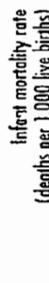
National Rank is based on 1995 figures

Indicators*

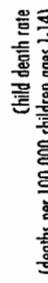
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1995



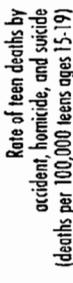
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1995



Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1995



Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1995



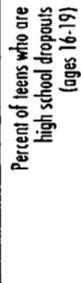
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1995



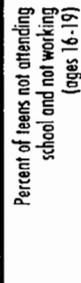
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1995



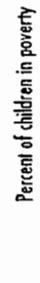
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1995



Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1995



Percent of children in poverty 1985-1995



Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1995



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 169

■ Patterns and Data Sources, page 169 ■ Solid bars indicate state change ■ Stippled bars indicate national change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	235,300	244,300	+4%
Children 0-5 years old	77,100	75,500	-2%
Children 6-12 years old	94,300	92,200	-2%
Children 13-17 years old	63,900	76,600	20%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	21,000	9%
Children 0-5 years old	6,000	8%
Children 6-17 years old	15,000	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	6,000	15%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	9,000	18%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	85%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	39%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	41%	40%

Child-Care Indicators

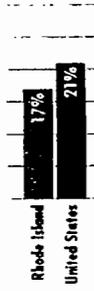
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



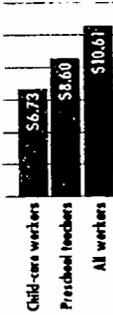
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Rhode Island

RI

National Composite Rank [18]

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1995 figures.

Trend Data

1985 1995

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1995	1985-1995	1985-1995	1985-1995	1985-1995	1985-1995	1985-1995	1985-1995	1985-1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	8				STATE: 6.3 NATIONAL: 6.8					[19]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)				12	STATE: 8.2 NATIONAL: 10.6					[19]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)				17	STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 34					[2]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)				15	STATE: 39 NATIONAL: 63					[2]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	29				STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 31					[16]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	62				STATE: 301 NATIONAL: 305					[36]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)				33	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 11					[31]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)				20	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11					[18]
Percent of children in poverty				6	STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 21					[24]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent				27	STATE: 22 NATIONAL: 22					[40]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 105

▨ Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[937,800]	[979,500]	+4%
Children 0-5 years old	[308,900]	[299,200]	-3%
Children 6-12 years old	[362,700]	[378,800]	+4%
Children 13-17 years old	[266,200]	[301,500]	+13%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	[149,000]	15%
Children 0-5 years old	[44,000]	14%
Children 6-17 years old	[105,000]	16%
Children under age 18 in poverty	[57,000]	21%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	[80,000]	23%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	[86%]	[78%]
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	[52%]	[38%]
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	[55%]	[40%]

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



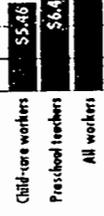
Percent of children ages 6-17 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



South Carolina

SC

National Composite Rank [48]

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1985 figures

Trend Data

B E T T E R

W O R S E

Indicators*

1985-1995

1985

1995

Percent low birth weight babies



[48]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)



[47]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)



[43]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)



[31]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)



[40]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)



[30]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)



[41]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)



[32]

Percent of children in poverty



[45]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent



[44]

* See Definitions on Data Sources, Page 105

† Solid bars indicate state change

‡ Patterned bars indicate national change

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	204,200	210,900	3%
Children 0-5 years old	62,100	69,300	12%
Children 6-12 years old	79,600	80,500	1%
Children 13-17 years old	62,500	61,200	-2%

Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	22,000	10%
Children: 0-5 years old	5,000	8%
Children 6-17 years old	17,000	12%
Children under age 18 in poverty	7,000	17%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	11,000	15%

Social and Economic Characteristics

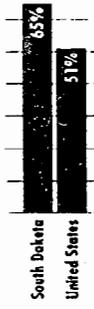
	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	82%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	N.A.	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	N.A.	40%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



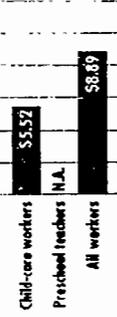
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



N.A. Not Available

National Composite Rank [15]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995 **Trend Data** **National Rank**

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

Indicators* **W O R S E** **B E T T E R**

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1995		Trend Data		National Rank
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1995	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1995	2		STATE: 5.5 NATIONAL: 6.8	5.6 7.3	[7]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1995	4	18	STATE: 9.9 NATIONAL: 10.6	9.5 7.6	[46]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1995	2	18	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 34	23 28	[5]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1995	2		STATE: 66 NATIONAL: 63	65 65	[23]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1995	13		STATE: 24 NATIONAL: 31	21 36	[6]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1995	195		STATE: 97 NATIONAL: 305	286 507	[14]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1995	13		STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	9 10	[22]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1995		23	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 11	6 9	[7]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1995		19	STATE: 21 NATIONAL: 21	17 21	[24]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1995	31		STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 22	21 26	[5]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168. Solid bars indicate national change. Stippled bars indicate state change.

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,322,200	1,407,500	6%
Children 0-5 years old	440,600	435,600	-1%
Children 6-12 years old	505,600	545,900	8%
Children 13-17 years old	376,500	426,000	13%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	184,000	13%
Children 0-5 years old	64,000	14%
Children 6-17 years old	120,000	13%
Children under age 18 in poverty	57,000	17%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	103,000	22%

Child-Care Indicators

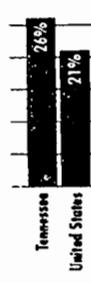
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	79%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	42%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	47%	40%
Median income of families with children: 1995	\$32,800	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	32%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	12%	9%

National Composite Rank [45]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

W O R S E

B E T T E R

Indicators*

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

[44]

[43]

[37]

[44]

[38]

[25]

[36]

[43]

[37]

[40]

1985-1995
STATE: 7.9
NATIONAL: 6.8

1985-1995
STATE: 11.4
NATIONAL: 10.6

1985-1995
STATE: 4.1
NATIONAL: 3.4

1985-1995
STATE: 6.7
NATIONAL: 6.3

1985-1995
STATE: 3.9
NATIONAL: 3.1

1985-1995
STATE: 235
NATIONAL: 305

1985-1995
STATE: 15
NATIONAL: 11

1985-1995
STATE: 16
NATIONAL: 11

1985-1995
STATE: 2.7
NATIONAL: 2.1

1985-1995
STATE: 2.2
NATIONAL: 2.2



* See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168. Solid bars indicate national change. Patterned bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	5,452,300	5,975,600	10%
Children 0-5 years old	1,899,800	1,950,900	3%
Children 6-12 years old	2,064,900	2,304,300	12%
Children 13-17 years old	1,487,600	1,720,400	16%

Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

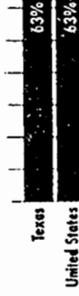
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	1,240,000	23%
Children 0-5 years old	370,000	19%
Children 6-17 years old	870,000	25%
Children under age 18 in poverty	479,000	33%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	753,000	36%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	74%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	31%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	45%	41%

Child-Care Indicators

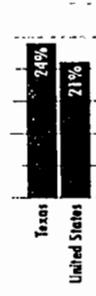
Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



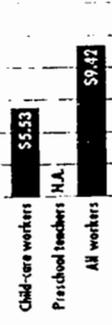
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



N/A = Not Available

Texas

TX

National Composite Rank [37]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

Indicators*

W O R S E B E T T E R

1985

1995

[23]

[12]

[26]

[26]

[49]

[28]

[45]

[43]

[41]

[18]

STATE 6.8
NATIONAL 6.8

STATE 9.8
NATIONAL 10.6

STATE 36
NATIONAL 34

STATE 80
NATIONAL 63

STATE 46
NATIONAL 31

STATE 177
NATIONAL 305

STATE 16
NATIONAL 11

STATE 13
NATIONAL 11

STATE 23
NATIONAL 21

STATE 18
NATIONAL 22

Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1995

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1995

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1995

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1995

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1995

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1995

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1995

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1995

Percent of children in poverty 1985-1995

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1995

4

34

27

16

11

123

19

8

9

33

* No Extractions and Data Sources page 163. † Different bars indicate national change. ■ Solid bars indicate state change.

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	678,800	758,500	12%
Children 0-5 years old	224,900	249,000	11%
Children 6-12 years old	251,100	284,500	13%
Children 13-17 years old	202,800	225,000	11%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	69,000	10%
Children 0-5 years old	25,000	11%
Children 6-17 years old	44,000	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	21,000	27%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	39,000	16%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996

STATE	64%
NATIONAL	78%

Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996

STATE	31%
NATIONAL	38%

Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996

STATE	40%
NATIONAL	40%

Median income of families with children: 1995

STATE	\$41,900
NATIONAL	\$38,100

Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995

STATE	45%
NATIONAL	33%

Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995

STATE	3%
NATIONAL	9%

National Composite Rank [7]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

1985 1995

STATE NATIONAL

1985-1995

1985-1995

[15]

Percent low birth-weight babies

5.7 6.3
9.6 5.4

11

11

1985-1995

[15]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

9.6 5.4
10.6 7.6

44

44

1985-1995

[2]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

35 30
34 28

14

14

1985-1995

[31]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

65 63
63 65

3

3

1985-1995

[21]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

27 25
31 36

7

7

1985-1995

[13]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

263 310
305 507

18

18

1985-1995

[18]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

10 8
11 10

20

20

1985-1995

[16]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

9 7
11 9

22

22

1985-1995

[12]

Percent of children in poverty

14 10
21 21

29

29

1985-1995

[1]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

15 14
22 26

7

7

1985-1995

[1]

*No Definitions and Data Sources, page 168

†† Patterned bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,466,600	1,497,800	2%
Children 0-5 years old	437,400	457,500	5%
Children 6-12 years old	601,100	577,200	-5%
Children 13-17 years old	437,100	443,100	9%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	10,000	6%
Children 0-5 years old	3,000	5%
Children 6-17 years old	7,000	7%
Children under age 18 in poverty	3,000	13%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	4,000	9%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	86%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	33%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	30%	40%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Vermont

VT

National Composite Rank [2]

National Rank

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1995	1985-1995	1985-1995	1985-1995	1985-1995	1985-1995	1985-1995	1985-1995	1985-1995	1985-1995	National Rank
	Percent low birth-weight babies	Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Percent of children in poverty	Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	
	10	29	4	13	42	49	27	36	24	10	[3]
											[7]
											[9]
											[16]
											[1]
											[1]
											[11]
											[12]
											[5]
											[10]

*No. Populations and Data Sources: Page 108

US Population has increased nationwide during 1985-1995

■ National has increased nationwide during 1985-1995

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

265

Child count tons

266

199

Background Information

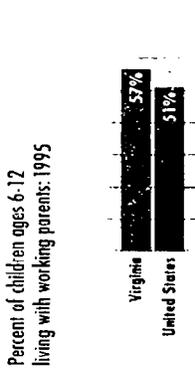
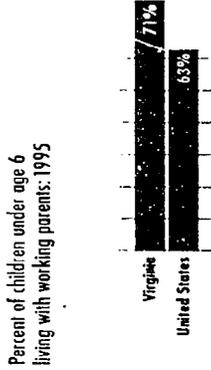
Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005		1996	2005	% CHANGE	
All children under age 18	[	1,651,800	1,728,400	6%]
Children 0-5 years old	[	550,200	534,800	-3%]
Children 6-12 years old	[	637,400	672,000	5%]
Children 13-17 years old	[	444,200	521,600	17%]

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995		NUMBER	% OF GROUP	
All children under age 18	[	176,000	11%]
Children 0-5 years old	[	68,000	13%]
Children 6-17 years old	[	108,000	10%]
Children under age 18 in poverty	[	49,000	20%]
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	[	85,000	19%]

Child-Care Indicators



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	[	STATE	78%	NATIONAL	78%]
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	[	STATE	38%	NATIONAL	38%]
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	[	STATE	11%	NATIONAL	11%]
Median income of families with children: 1995	[	STATE	\$41,100	NATIONAL	\$38,100]
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	[	STATE	15%	NATIONAL	15%]
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	[	STATE	6%	NATIONAL	9%]

Virginia

VA

National Composite Rank [19]

National Rank

National Rank is based on 1995 figures

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Indicators*	1985-1995	1985	1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	10	STATE: 7.0 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 7.7 NATIONAL: 7.3	[35]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	32	STATE: 11.5 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 7.8 NATIONAL: 7.6	[32]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	17	STATE: 30 NATIONAL: 34	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 28	[13]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	13	STATE: 53 NATIONAL: 63	STATE: 60 NATIONAL: 65	[18]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	11	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 31	STATE: 31 NATIONAL: 36	[27]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	71	STATE: 150 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 257 NATIONAL: 507	[10]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	25	STATE: 12 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 10	[22]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	30	STATE: 10 NATIONAL: 11	STATE: 7 NATIONAL: 9	[12]
Percent of children in poverty	7	STATE: 15 NATIONAL: 21	STATE: 14 NATIONAL: 21	[10]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	25	STATE: 20 NATIONAL: 22	STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 26	[24]

■ Unimproved bars indicate national change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

*See Definitions and Data Sources, page 168

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	[1,436,800]	[1,495,800]	4%
Children 0-5 years old	[467,400]	[483,200]	3%
Children 6-12 years old	[564,800]	[578,100]	3%
Children 13-17 years old	[405,700]	[434,400]	7%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	[1,355,000]	10%
Children 0-5 years old	[410,000]	9%
Children 6-17 years old	[945,000]	10%
Children under age 18 in poverty	[1,800,000]	20%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	[640,000]	21%

Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	[79%]	[78%]
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	[33%]	[38%]
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	[39%]	[40%]

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Washington

WA

National Composite Rank [17]

Indicators*	Percent Change 1985 to 1995		Trend Data		National Rank <small>*National Rank is based on 1995 figures</small>
	W O R S E	B E T T E R	1985	1995	
Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1995	4		STATE: 5.3 NATIONAL: 6.8	5.5 7.3	[4]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1995		45	STATE: 10.7 NATIONAL: 10.6	5.9 7.6	[6]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1995		31	STATE: 36 NATIONAL: 34	25 28	[13]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1995	10		STATE: 58 NATIONAL: 63	52 65	[13]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1995	12		STATE: 25 NATIONAL: 31	28 36	[19]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1995	152		STATE: 166 NATIONAL: 305	418 507	[33]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1995			STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 11	9 10	[22]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1995			STATE: 11 NATIONAL: 11	11 9	[40]
Percent of children in poverty 1985-1995			STATE: 16 NATIONAL: 21	16 21	[20]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1995	39		STATE: 18 NATIONAL: 22	25 26	[24]

*See Definitions and Data Sources, Page 165
 †† Patterns not indicated with non-change ■ Solid bars indicate state change

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	421,900	394,700	-6%
Children 0-5 years old	129,200	119,800	-7%
Children 6-12 years old	157,900	154,900	-2%
Children 13-17 years old	134,800	120,000	-11%

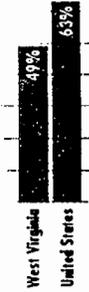
Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	49,000	12%
Children 0-5 years old	11,000	9%
Children 6-17 years old	38,000	14%
Children under age 18 in poverty	24,000	20%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	25,000	19%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	72%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	37%	34%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	14%	10%
Median income of families with children: 1995	\$27,900	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	39%	33%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	14%	9%

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

Percent low birth-weight babies 1985-1995



STATE NATIONAL [38]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1985-1995



STATE NATIONAL [34]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1985-1995



STATE NATIONAL [31]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1985-1995



STATE NATIONAL [25]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1985-1995



STATE NATIONAL [22]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1985-1995



STATE NATIONAL [2]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1985-1995



STATE NATIONAL [31]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1985-1995



STATE NATIONAL [51]

Percent of children in poverty 1985-1995



STATE NATIONAL [47]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1985-1995



STATE NATIONAL [18]

Trend Data

1985 1995

National Rank

* U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Public Health Reports on National Change" (Washington, D.C., 1995)

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,343,000	1,322,000	-2%
Children 0-5 years old	408,400	418,200	2%
Children 6-12 years old	534,200	510,400	-4%
Children 13-17 years old	400,400	393,400	-2%

Background Information

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

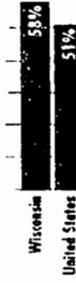
	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	99,000	7%
Children 0-5 years old	32,000	8%
Children 6-17 years old	67,000	7%
Children under age 18 in poverty	38,000	18%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	56,000	15%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



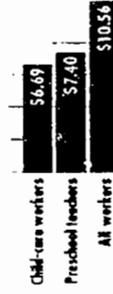
Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	78%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	26%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	27%	41%
Median income of families with children: 1995	\$44,500	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	4%	3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	1%	9%

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

National Rank

Source: *Wisconsin Almanac*

Indicators*

W O R S E

B E T T E R

0832

Percent low birth-weight babies

1985 1995



STATE 5.3
NATIONAL 6.8

1985 5.3
1995 6.0

[11]

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

1985 1995



STATE 9.1
NATIONAL 10.6

1985 9.1
1995 7.3

[22]

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

1985 1995



STATE 28
NATIONAL 34

1985 28
1995 2.5

[13]

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

1985 1995



STATE 55
NATIONAL 63

1985 55
1995 5.3

[14]

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)

1985 1995



STATE 22
NATIONAL 31

1985 22
1995 2.3

[10]

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)

1985 1995



STATE 235
NATIONAL 305

1985 235
1995 4.10

[31]

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)

1985-1995



STATE 8
NATIONAL 11

1985 8
1995 30

[2]

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)

1985 1995



STATE 9
NATIONAL 11

1985 9
1995 44

[2]

Percent of children in poverty

1985-1995



STATE 16
NATIONAL 21

1985 16
1995 13

[10]

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent

1985 1995



STATE 20
NATIONAL 22

1985 20
1995 10

[8]

Background Information

Demographic Change

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005

	1996	2005	% CHANGE
All children under age 18	1,333,500	1,455,500	9%
Children 0-5 years old	38,000	47,500	25%
Children 6-12 years old	51,900	55,800	8%
Children 13-17 years old	43,400	42,200	-3%

Child Health Insurance

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995

	NUMBER	% OF GROUP
All children under age 18	17,000	1.2%
Children 0-5 years old	4,000	10%
Children 6-17 years old	13,000	1.3%
Children under age 18 in poverty	6,000	2.7%
Children under age 18 in low-income working families	11,000	2.5%

Child-Care Indicators

Percent of children under age 6 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children ages 6-12 living with working parents: 1995



Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents: 1995



Median hourly wages of child-care workers and preschool teachers compared to the median hourly wage of all workers: 1996



Social and Economic Characteristics

	STATE	NATIONAL
Percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized: 1996	74%	78%
Percent of 4th grade students who scored below basic mathematics level: 1996	36%	38%
Percent of 8th grade students who scored below basic science level: 1996	29%	41%

	STATE	NATIONAL
Median income of families with children: 1995	\$39,000	\$38,100
Percent of female-headed families receiving child support or alimony: 1995	4.7%	3.3%
Percent of children in extreme poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995	5%	9%

National Composite Rank [21]

Percent Change 1985 to 1995

Trend Data

W O R S E B E T T E R

Indicators*

National Rank

Indicators*	1985-1995	1985	1995	National Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	4	STATE: 7.1 NATIONAL: 6.8	STATE: 7.4 NATIONAL: 7.3	[25]
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	37	STATE: 12.2 NATIONAL: 10.6	STATE: 7.7 NATIONAL: 7.6	[29]
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	38	STATE: 4.5 NATIONAL: 3.1	STATE: 2.8 NATIONAL: 2.8	[26]
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	8	STATE: 100 NATIONAL: 6.3	STATE: 9.2 NATIONAL: 6.5	[46]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	11	STATE: 28 NATIONAL: 3.1	STATE: 2.5 NATIONAL: 3.6	[13]
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	91	STATE: 69 NATIONAL: 305	STATE: 13.2 NATIONAL: 50.7	[5]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	31	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 1.1	STATE: 8 NATIONAL: 1.0	[16]
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	18	STATE: 1.1 NATIONAL: 1.1	STATE: 9 NATIONAL: 9	[23]
Percent of children in poverty	13	STATE: 1.5 NATIONAL: 2.1	STATE: 1.5 NATIONAL: 2.1	[5]
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	60	STATE: 1.5 NATIONAL: 2.2	STATE: 2.4 NATIONAL: 2.6	[18]

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services



appendices



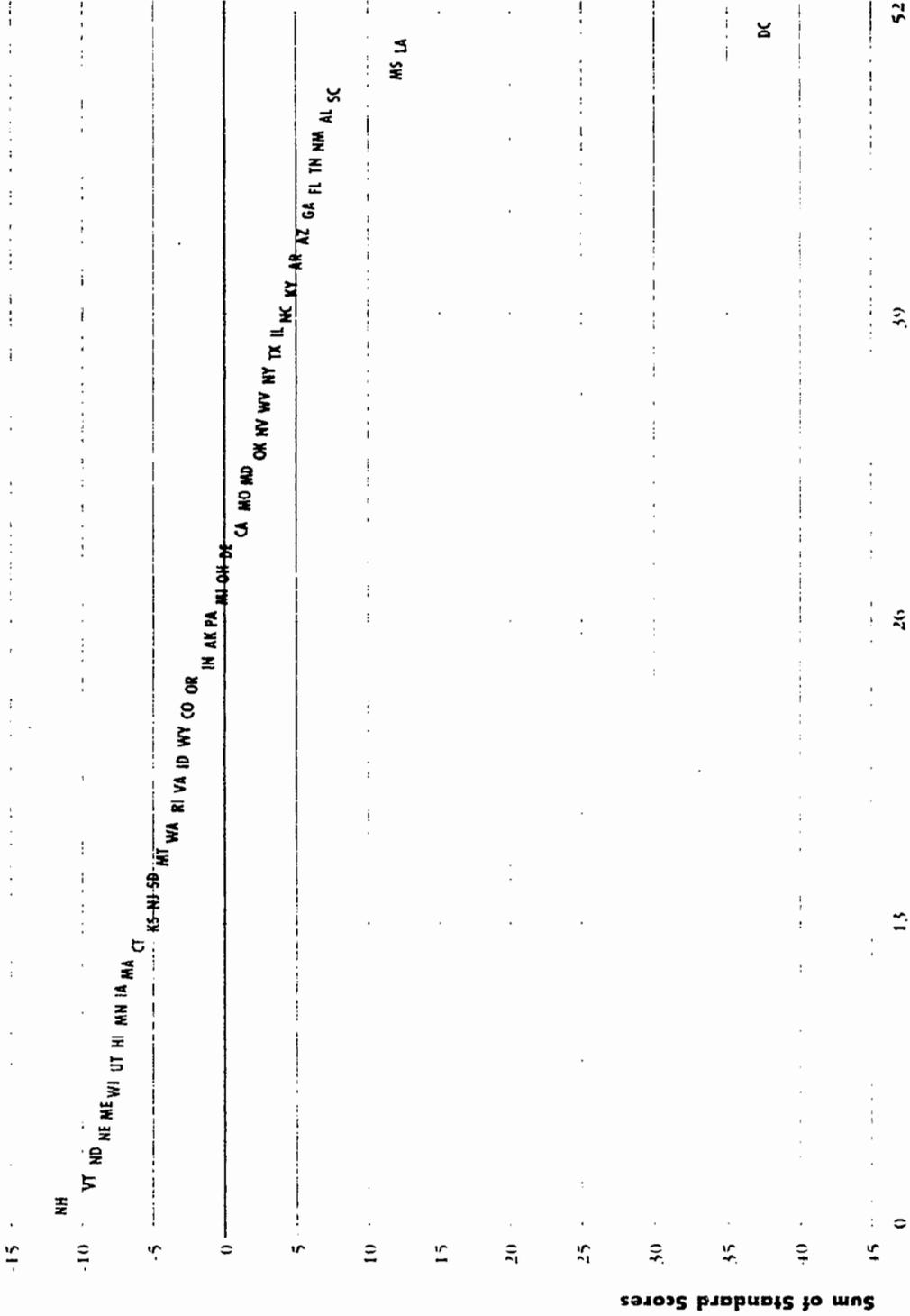
288

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287

KIDS COUNT Standard Scores and National Rankings

This chart assists readers in comparing states' performance based on the 10 KIDS COUNT measures of children's well-being. In addition to showing whether a state ranks higher or lower over all than another state, this chart shows the differences among states based on the sum of their standard scores. If a state had the exact state mean on each indicator, then the sum of the standard scores for that state would be zero. We have inverted the vertical axis in this graph to reflect the fact that negative scores indicate better conditions for children. States are highly clustered near the middle of the distribution, as evidenced by the large number of states in the shaded area.



National Composite Rank

15

26

39

52

289

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Kids count 1998

243
230

States in Rank Order by Indicator

This set of tables lists the states in rank order for each of the 10 KIDS COI XI indicators based on the most recent data available. This set of tables allows the reader to easily compare the relative performance of states on each individual measure. The highest best rank is one (1), the lowest worst rank is fifty-one (51). Whenever there is a tie of two or more states, each state is assigned the same high or better rank.

Percent low birth-weight babies
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Alaska	5.3	25	Wyoming	7.4
1	North Dakota	5.3	26	Indiana	7.5
3	Vermont	5.4	28	New Mexico	7.5
4	New Hampshire	5.5	30	Kentucky	7.6
4	Oregon	5.5	30	Missouri	7.6
4	Washington	5.5	30	New Jersey	7.6
7	South Dakota	5.6	30	New York	7.6
8	Montana	5.8	30	Ohio	7.6
9	Idaho	5.9	35	Florida	7.7
9	Minnesota	5.9	35	Michigan	7.7
11	Iowa	6.0	35	Virginia	7.7
11	Wisconsin	6.0	38	Illinois	7.9
13	California	6.1	38	West Virginia	7.9
13	Maine	6.1	40	Arkansas	8.2
15	Massachusetts	6.3	41	Colorado	8.4
15	Nebraska	6.3	41	Delaware	8.4
15	Utah	6.3	43	Maryland	8.5
18	Kansas	6.4	44	North Carolina	8.7
19	Arizona	6.8	44	Tennessee	8.7
19	Rhode Island	6.8	46	Georgia	8.8
21	Hawaii	7.0	47	Alabama	9.0
21	Oklahoma	7.0	48	South Carolina	9.3
23	Connecticut	7.1	49	Louisiana	9.7
23	Texas	7.1	50	Mississippi	9.8
25	Nevada	7.4	51	District of Columbia	13.4
25	Pennsylvania	7.4			

Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Massachusetts	5.2	25	Florida	7.5
2	Utah	5.4	28	Kentucky	7.6
3	New Hampshire	5.5	29	Alaska	7.7
4	Nevada	5.7	29	New York	7.7
5	Hawaii	5.8	29	Wyoming	7.7
6	Washington	5.9	32	Pennsylvania	7.8
7	Vermont	6.0	32	Virginia	7.8
8	Idaho	6.1	34	West Virginia	7.9
8	Oregon	6.1	35	Iowa	8.2
10	New Mexico	6.2	36	Michigan	8.3
11	California	6.3	36	Oklahoma	8.3
12	Colorado	6.5	38	Indiana	8.4
12	Maine	6.5	39	Ohio	8.7
12	Texas	6.5	40	Arkansas	8.8
15	New Jersey	6.6	41	Maryland	8.9
16	Minnesota	6.7	42	North Carolina	9.2
17	Kansas	7.0	43	Tennessee	9.3
17	Montana	7.0	44	Georgia	9.4
19	Connecticut	7.2	44	Illinois	9.4
19	North Dakota	7.2	46	South Dakota	9.5
19	Rhode Island	7.2	47	South Carolina	9.6
22	Wisconsin	7.3	48	Alabama	9.8
23	Missouri	7.4	48	Louisiana	9.8
23	Nebraska	7.4	50	Mississippi	10.5
25	Arizona	7.5	51	District of Columbia	16.2
25	Delaware	7.5			

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States in Rank Order by Indicator

Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Massachusetts	18	26	Wyoming	28
2	Connecticut	20	28	Kentucky	29
2	Rhode Island	20	28	Missouri	29
4	New Hampshire	21	28	North Carolina	29
5	Hawaii	23	31	Florida	30
5	Minnesota	23	31	Illinois	30
5	Nebraska	23	31	Utah	30
5	South Dakota	23	31	West Virginia	30
9	Colorado	24	35	Arizona	31
9	Maine	24	35	Nevada	31
9	Pennsylvania	24	37	New Mexico	32
9	Vermont	24	37	Tennessee	32
13	California	25	39	Georgia	33
13	Iowa	25	39	Indiana	33
13	New Jersey	25	41	Montana	34
13	Virginia	25	42	Idaho	35
13	Washington	25	43	Louisiana	36
13	Wisconsin	25	43	South Carolina	36
19	Delaware	26	45	Oklahoma	37
19	New York	26	46	Alabama	38
21	Kansas	27	47	Arkansas	39
21	Maryland	27	47	North Dakota	39
21	Michigan	27	49	Alaska	41
21	Ohio	27	50	Mississippi	42
21	Oregon	27	51	District of Columbia	47
26	Texas	28			

Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide
(deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Maine	29	27	California	68
2	Rhode Island	33	27	Colorado	68
3	Massachusetts	35	27	Iowa	68
4	Hawaii	39	30	Alaska	70
4	New Jersey	39	31	South Carolina	71
6	New York	45	32	Illinois	74
7	North Dakota	46	32	Kentucky	74
8	Connecticut	47	34	Georgia	75
9	Minnesota	48	34	Oregon	75
10	New Hampshire	49	36	Idaho	76
11	Ohio	50	36	Oklahoma	76
11	Pennsylvania	50	38	Maryland	80
13	Washington	52	38	North Carolina	80
14	Wisconsin	53	40	Missouri	81
15	Nebraska	56	41	Montana	82
16	Vermont	58	41	Nevada	82
17	Delaware	59	43	Louisiana	89
18	Virginia	60	44	Tennessee	90
19	Kansas	61	45	New Mexico	91
20	Florida	62	46	Alabama	92
21	Indiana	63	46	Wyoming	92
21	Utah	63	48	Arizona	93
23	Michigan	65	49	Arkansas	94
23	South Dakota	65	50	Mississippi	98
25	West Virginia	66	51	District of Columbia	316
26	Texas	67			

Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	11	27	Virginia	31
2	New Hampshire	15	28	Maryland	32
3	North Dakota	18	29	Colorado	33
4	Maine	19	29	Missouri	33
4	Minnesota	19	29	Ohio	33
6	South Dakota	21	32	Indiana	35
7	Iowa	22	33	Illinois	38
7	Massachusetts	22	34	Delaware	39
7	Nebraska	22	34	Kentucky	39
10	Montana	23	34	Oklahoma	39
10	Wisconsin	23	37	Florida	40
12	New Jersey	24	38	North Carolina	42
13	Utah	25	38	Tennessee	42
13	Wyoming	25	40	California	43
15	Pennsylvania	26	40	South Carolina	43
16	Connecticut	27	42	Nevada	44
16	Idaho	27	43	Louisiana	45
16	Rhode Island	27	44	Alabama	47
19	Hawaii	28	45	Arizona	48
19	New York	28	45	Arkansas	48
19	Washington	28	45	Georgia	48
22	Alaska	30	48	New Mexico	49
22	Kansas	30	49	Texas	51
22	Michigan	30	50	Mississippi	58
22	Oregon	30	51	District of Columbia	78
22	West Virginia	30			

States in Rank Order by Indicator

Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Vermont	26	27	Michigan	390
2	West Virginia	77	28	Texas	394
3	North Dakota	102	29	New Mexico	405
4	New Hampshire	118	30	South Carolina	406
5	Wyoming	132	31	Wisconsin	410
6	Maine	145	32	Ohio	413
7	Nebraska	150	33	Washington	418
8	Montana	184	34	North Carolina	432
9	Iowa	247	35	Arizona	480
10	Virginia	257	36	Rhode Island	489
11	Idaho	258	37	Indiana	496
12	Alabama	259	38	Missouri	503
13	Mississippi	279	39	Louisiana	504
14	South Dakota	286	40	Connecticut	555
15	Hawaii	302	41	Massachusetts	565
16	Arkansas	304	42	Kentucky	588
17	Kansas	308	43	California	624
18	Utah	310	44	New Jersey	696
19	Oklahoma	343	45	Delaware	729
19	Oregon	343	46	Maryland	732
21	Colorado	352	47	Illinois	752
22	Georgia	366	48	Pennsylvania	790
23	Alaska	377	49	Florida	804
24	Minnesota	379	50	New York	1,006
25	Nevada	384	51	District of Columbia	1,529
25	Tennessee	384			

Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Connecticut	3	22	Pennsylvania	9
2	Hawaii	4	22	South Dakota	9
2	North Dakota	4	22	Virginia	9
2	Wisconsin	4	22	Washington	9
3	Iowa	5	31	California	10
6	Indiana	6	31	Colorado	10
6	Maine	6	31	Idaho	10
6	Montana	6	31	Rhode Island	10
6	New Hampshire	6	31	West Virginia	10
6	New Jersey	6	36	Alabama	11
11	Kansas	7	36	District of Columbia	11
11	Massachusetts	7			
11	Minnesota	7	36	Mississippi	11
11	Nebraska	7	36	Oregon	11
11	Vermont	7	36	Tennessee	11
16	Alaska	8	41	Missouri	12
16	Delaware	8	41	New Mexico	12
16	Michigan	8	41	North Carolina	12
16	Ohio	8	41	South Carolina	12
16	Utah	8	45	Florida	13
16	Wyoming	8	45	Georgia	13
22	Arkansas	9	45	Kentucky	13
22	Illinois	9	45	Louisiana	13
22	Maryland	9	45	Texas	13
22	New York	9	50	Arizona	14
22	Oklahoma	9	50	Nevada	14

States in Rank Order by Indicator

Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	North Dakota	4	23	North Carolina	9
2	Connecticut	5	23	Ohio	9
3	Iowa	5	23	Oklahoma	9
4	Nebraska	5	23	Pennsylvania	9
5	New Hampshire	5	23	Wyoming	9
6	Wisconsin	5	32	Alabama	10
7	Delaware	6	32	Arkansas	10
8	Kansas	6	32	California	10
9	Minnesota	6	32	Georgia	10
10	New Jersey	6	32	Mississippi	10
11	South Dakota	6	32	New York	10
12	Maine	7	32	Oregon	10
13	Massachusetts	7	32	South Carolina	10
14	Montana	7	40	Alaska	11
15	Utah	7	40	Arizona	11
16	Vermont	7	40	Washington	11
17	Virginia	7	43	Florida	12
18	Hawaii	8	43	Kentucky	12
19	Indiana	8	43	Nevada	12
20	Maryland	8	43	Tennessee	12
21	Michigan	8	43	Texas	12
22	Rhode Island	8	48	Louisiana	13
23	Colorado	9	48	New Mexico	13
24	Idaho	9	50	District of Columbia	14
25	Illinois	9	51	West Virginia	15
26	Missouri	9	51		

Percent of children in poverty
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	New Hampshire	10	27	Idaho	18
2	Utah	10	27	Missouri	18
3	Alaska	11	29	Connecticut	19
4	Colorado	12	29	Montana	19
5	Delaware	13	29	Ohio	19
6	Nebraska	13	32	Georgia	20
7	North Dakota	13	32	Illinois	20
8	Vermont	13	32	Michigan	20
9	Wyoming	13	32	North Carolina	20
10	Indiana	14	36	Arkansas	22
11	Iowa	14	37	Alabama	23
12	Minnesota	14	37	Tennessee	23
13	Nevada	14	39	Florida	24
14	New Jersey	14	39	Oklahoma	24
15	Virginia	14	41	Arizona	25
16	Wisconsin	14	41	California	25
17	Hawaii	15	41	New York	25
18	Kansas	15	41	Texas	25
19	Maine	15	45	Kentucky	26
20	Maryland	16	45	South Carolina	26
21	Massachusetts	16	47	West Virginia	28
22	Oregon	16	48	New Mexico	30
23	Washington	16	49	Mississippi	32
24	Pennsylvania	17	50	Louisiana	35
25	Rhode Island	17	51	District of Columbia	39
26	South Dakota	17			

Percent of families with children headed by a single parent
1995

Rank	State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate
1	Utah	14	24	Oklahoma	25
2	Idaho	18	24	Oregon	25
3	North Dakota	18	24	Virginia	25
4	Nebraska	19	24	Washington	25
5	Colorado	21	31	Arizona	26
6	Hawaii	21	31	California	26
7	South Dakota	21	31	Connecticut	26
8	Iowa	22	31	Massachusetts	26
9	Wisconsin	22	31	Nevada	26
10	Alaska	23	31	Ohio	26
11	Indiana	23	37	Georgia	27
12	Kentucky	23	37	Illinois	27
13	Montana	23	37	North Carolina	27
14	New Hampshire	23	40	Michigan	28
15	New Jersey	23	40	Rhode Island	28
16	Pennsylvania	23	40	Tennessee	28
17	Vermont	23	43	Alabama	29
18	Kansas	24	44	Delaware	30
19	Maine	24	44	Florida	30
20	Minnesota	24	44	New Mexico	30
21	Texas	24	44	South Carolina	30
22	West Virginia	24	48	New York	31
23	Wyoming	24	49	Louisiana	33
24	Arkansas	25	49	Mississippi	33
25	Maryland	25	51	District of Columbia	60
26	Missouri	25			

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

This chart provides the rate for each of the 10 KIDS COUNT indicators for the years between the base year and the most recent year of data and, where possible, the raw data behind the most recent rate. In addition, this chart includes a state's national rank by indicator for each year

USA

Indicator	Rate	Rank	1995 raw data	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Percent low birth weight babies	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3
	N.A.													
	285,152 births													
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6			
	N.A.													
	29,543 deaths													
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	34	34	33	33	32	31	31	29	3	29	28			
	N.A.													
	14,989 deaths													
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	63	68	66	70	69	71	71	67	69	69	65			
	N.A.													
	11,895 deaths													
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	31	31	32	34	36	37	39	38	38	38	36			
	N.A.													
	192,508 births													
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	305	310	319	347	385	429	457	484	507	520	507			
	N.A.													
	N.A.													
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	11	10	10	10	11	10	10	9	9	9	9			
	N.A.													
	N.A.													
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9			
	N.A.													
	N.A.													
Percent of children in poverty	21	21	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	21			
	N.A.													
	N.A.													
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	22	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	26	26			
	N.A.													
	N.A.													

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Alabama		Alaska		Arizona		Arkansas													
Year	Indicator	Year	Indicator	Year	Indicator	Year	Indicator												
1981	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	
1982	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1983	5,439	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	4,898	4,898	4,898	4,898	4,898	4,898	4,898	4,898	4,898	4,898
1984	12.6	13.3	12.2	12.1	10.8	11.2	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.8	10.8	10.4	11.6	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.4	7.6	7.8
1985	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.8	30	33	34	44	20	23	23	18	26	25
1986	597	597	597	597	79	79	79	79	79	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567
1987	37	42	37	36	35	39	38	35	40	56	48	53	46	41	30	35	34	37	34
1988	3.6	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.3	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	51	51	51	50	49	22	43	50	27	49
1989	319	319	319	319	61	61	61	61	61	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291	291
1990	7.3	8.5	8.8	7.4	7.5	10.2	9.2	8.8	9.2	10.5	11.9	8.5	9.8	1.5	1.0	9.8	9.2	7.0	7.0
1991	3.8	4.4	4.6	2.8	3.0	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.5	51	51	43	4.8	5.0	4.3	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.4
1992	287	287	287	287	33	33	33	33	33	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273
1993	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
1994	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2
1995	4,347	4,347	4,347	4,347	407	407	407	407	407	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178	4,178
1996	10.6	9.6	8.8	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
1997	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.3
1998	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1999	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7	8
2000	4.5	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.5	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.2
2001	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2002	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
2003	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.2	2.5	2.6	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.5	2.4	3.2	4.1	4.5	3.9
2004	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2005	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
2006	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.9	2	4	3	6	12	13	11	9	4	2
2007	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2008	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5
2009	3.0	3.5	4.4	4.2	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	2.6
2010	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

California

Colorado

Indicators	Rate	Rank	1995 raw data	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.0	16	33,656 births	6.0	17	17	15	17	14	13	14	14	14	13
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	9.5	13	3,487 deaths	8.9	14	12	12	9	12	8	7	13	11	11
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	33	28	1,731 deaths	32	19	17	16	15	26	20	18	23	16	13
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	69	31	1,410 deaths	76	30	26	23	37	21	36	29	31	26	27
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	31	30	25,861 births	33	31	33	33	34	38	40	41	42	40	40
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	402	45		415	45	45	45	47	47	47	46	46	45	43
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	11	30		12	30	36	38	46	43	44	47	38	31	31
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	12	35		11	32	30	30	35	34	42	41	37	31	32
Percent of children in poverty	21	31		21	31	35	33	32	33	35	37	40	41	41
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	23	37		23	32	30	34	31	34	31	27	29	31	31

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Connecticut				Delaware				District of Columbia				Florida																														
5861	9861	4861	8861	0661	1661	2661	6661	5861	9861	4861	8861	0661	1661	2661	6661	5861	9861	4861	8861	0661	1661	2661	6661	5661																		
6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.4	8.4	13.3	12.2	13.5	14.3	15.9	15.1	15.4	14.3	14.6	14.2	13.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.7		
24	23	23	24	24	21	25	24	23	39	37	23	36	36	37	39	38	39	27	41	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	40	40	39	39	38	34	33	34	33	36	35
3,159 deaths				861 deaths				1,206 deaths				14,491 deaths																														
10.0	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.8	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.1	14.8	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	10.1	11.8	8.6	8.8	4.8	7.5	20.8	21.1	19.3	23.2	22.9	20.7	21.0	19.6	17.4	18.2	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.6	9.8	9.6	9.0	8.8	8.4	8.1	7.5		
21	9	11	17	16	9	8	16	10	50	41	43	45	47	38	50	26	33	11	25	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	36	35	38	34	30	32	29	29	29	31	25	
317 deaths				77 deaths				146 deaths				1,420 deaths																														
23	31	24	27	24	22	24	18	27	43	32	33	30	35	37	25	24	28	18	26	32	33	38	41	41	51	55	60	57	61	47	42	41	41	42	38	37	35	32	34	33	30	
1	14	2	6	2	3	8	3	15	45	19	21	11	33	42	10	8	16	2	19	23	26	39	45	48	51	51	51	51	51	51	43	43	45	48	41	42	39	35	40	42	31	
126 deaths				37 deaths				43 deaths				790 deaths																														
49	50	46	65	59	51	56	49	54	50	61	41	71	43	60	35	43	47	52	59	45	63	67	182	237	208	279	289	393	343	316	70	70	72	86	74	76	67	63	64	67	62	
7	7	5	12	13	4	11	8	11	8	14	1	22	2	12	2	6	7	11	17	3	15	21	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	33	20	29	43	25	34	21	22	22	24	20	
91 deaths				27 deaths				82 deaths				518 deaths																														
19	19	21	23	25	26	26	26	29	33	35	35	36	40	38	40	44	39	45	59	53	51	56	68	80	88	105	90	102	88	78	37	37	38	42	45	45	44	42	42	42	40	
5	7	9	9	10	13	11	13	12	16	36	36	36	33	34	32	33	38	39	34	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	38	38	38	41	42	38	37	36	37	36	37	
1,555 births				535 births				592 births				9,993 births																														
372	375	384	405	417	438	460	502	513	272	250	265	269	360	446	459	431	392	537	729	1,608	993	1,038	1,096	1,257	1,413	1,437	1,493	1,543	1,593	480	528	550	592	644	726	757	754	779	778	804		
43	43	44	43	44	40	39	39	41	36	32	31	31	38	41	38	35	26	40	45	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	47	47	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	48	49	
N.A.				N.A.				N.A.				N.A.																														
9	9	7	7	8	7	5	4	3	10	10	11	11	11	10	9	9	7	7	8	14	13	15	15	15	15	13	11	11	11	11	15	14	14	13	14	13	12	12	12	13	13	
17	16	10	9	13	13	9	2	1	25	26	31	29	28	26	23	27	15	12	16	43	37	49	49	49	49	44	37	38	35	36	45	42	46	38	46	43	39	42	45	47	45	
N.A.				N.A.				N.A.																																		
6	5	4	5	6	7	7	6	5	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	6	7	6	7	15	14	13	13	13	14	14	13	12	14	14	11	10	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	
1	1	1	2	5	7	8	4	1	7	9	14	15	11	18	14	16	4	10	7	45	44	42	44	44	49	47	47	45	49	50	24	22	20	21	31	34	32	30	37	39	43	
N.A.				N.A.				N.A.																																		
12	12	10	8	7	8	10	13	17	18	15	15	15	13	11	12	11	13	13	33	31	30	28	26	27	29	34	37	37	39	21	21	20	19	20	22	23	24	25	25	24		
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	21	25	18	8	13	13	6	3	2	1	4	5	50	49	47	47	44	47	48	50	51	51	31	31	30	31	32	37	38	39	43	41	39		
N.A.				N.A.				N.A.																																		
21	20	20	21	20	22	23	24	24	23	23	23	23	25	26	26	27	28	30	57	53	54	55	55	54	56	57	58	58	60	25	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	30		
25	16	15	17	9	17	18	23	19	15	37	37	30	27	35	36	36	32	39	41	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	44	44	46	44	44	44	44	44	44	47	47		
N.A.				N.A.				N.A.																																		

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators	Georgia		Hawaii	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
Percent low birth-weight babies	9.835 births	1985: 47, 1986: 47, 1987: 47, 1988: 47, 1989: 47, 1990: 45, 1991: 45, 1992: 44, 1993: 43, 1994: 43, 1995: 46	1,298 births	1985: 23, 1986: 29, 1987: 31, 1988: 28, 1989: 30, 1990: 26, 1991: 23, 1992: 27, 1993: 25, 1994: 21, 1995: 21
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	1,057 deaths	1985: 47, 1986: 48, 1987: 50, 1988: 49, 1989: 50, 1990: 48, 1991: 46, 1992: 47, 1993: 48, 1994: 44, 1995: 44	107 deaths	1985: 5, 1986: 14, 1987: 13, 1988: 2, 1989: 10, 1990: 3, 1991: 8, 1992: 4, 1993: 11, 1994: 8, 1995: 5
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	491 deaths	1985: 37, 1986: 40, 1987: 40, 1988: 38, 1989: 36, 1990: 36, 1991: 31, 1992: 34, 1993: 32, 1994: 33, 1995: 33	57 deaths	1985: 26, 1986: 28, 1987: 27, 1988: 22, 1989: 30, 1990: 26, 1991: 23, 1992: 25, 1993: 22, 1994: 23, 1995: 23
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	384 deaths	1985: 37, 1986: 26, 1987: 32, 1988: 38, 1989: 39, 1990: 29, 1991: 35, 1992: 31, 1993: 33, 1994: 28, 1995: 34	31 deaths	1985: 5, 1986: 2, 1987: 6, 1988: 6, 1989: 4, 1990: 4, 1991: 1, 1992: 5, 1993: 1, 1994: 3, 1995: 4
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	7,351 births	1985: 44, 1986: 43, 1987: 44, 1988: 45, 1989: 50, 1990: 50, 1991: 51, 1992: 48, 1993: 49, 1994: 48, 1995: 48	618 births	1985: 23, 1986: 22, 1987: 24, 1988: 24, 1989: 28, 1990: 32, 1991: 35, 1992: 31, 1993: 30, 1994: 32, 1995: 28
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	N.A.	1985: 16, 1986: 14, 1987: 14, 1988: 15, 1989: 23, 1990: 24, 1991: 21, 1992: 25, 1993: 28, 1994: 33, 1995: 22	N.A.	1985: 189, 1986: 208, 1987: 214, 1988: 223, 1989: 220, 1990: 273, 1991: 248, 1992: 241, 1993: 254, 1994: 302, 1995: 24
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	N.A.	1985: 14, 1986: 14, 1987: 13, 1988: 12, 1989: 12, 1990: 11, 1991: 11, 1992: 10, 1993: 10, 1994: 12, 1995: 13	N.A.	1985: 5, 1986: 5, 1987: 6, 1988: 7, 1989: 7, 1990: 7, 1991: 6, 1992: 6, 1993: 5, 1994: 5, 1995: 4
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	N.A.	1985: 43, 1986: 47, 1987: 38, 1988: 34, 1989: 35, 1990: 32, 1991: 36, 1992: 37, 1993: 31, 1994: 44, 1995: 45	N.A.	1985: 1, 1986: 3, 1987: 6, 1988: 9, 1989: 8, 1990: 7, 1991: 6, 1992: 6, 1993: 2, 1994: 2, 1995: 4
Percent of children in poverty	N.A.	1985: 13, 1986: 12, 1987: 12, 1988: 11, 1989: 11, 1990: 12, 1991: 11, 1992: 11, 1993: 9, 1994: 10, 1995: 10	N.A.	1985: 11, 1986: 10, 1987: 9, 1988: 9, 1989: 9, 1990: 10, 1991: 12, 1992: 10, 1993: 9, 1994: 8, 1995: 8
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	N.A.	1985: 25, 1986: 24, 1987: 40, 1988: 37, 1989: 35, 1990: 40, 1991: 32, 1992: 30, 1993: 22, 1994: 31, 1995: 32	N.A.	1985: 24, 1986: 22, 1987: 20, 1988: 21, 1989: 22, 1990: 24, 1991: 23, 1992: 41, 1993: 26, 1994: 23, 1995: 18
		1985: 25, 1986: 24, 1987: 23, 1988: 23, 1989: 23, 1990: 24, 1991: 23, 1992: 24, 1993: 23, 1994: 21, 1995: 20		1985: 17, 1986: 16, 1987: 16, 1988: 16, 1989: 17, 1990: 17, 1991: 17, 1992: 16, 1993: 15, 1994: 14, 1995: 15
		1985: 42, 1986: 42, 1987: 40, 1988: 42, 1989: 41, 1990: 42, 1991: 41, 1992: 39, 1993: 36, 1994: 37, 1995: 32		1985: 18, 1986: 15, 1987: 19, 1988: 20, 1989: 23, 1990: 22, 1991: 19, 1992: 12, 1993: 11, 1994: 17, 1995: 17
		1985: 25, 1986: 26, 1987: 26, 1988: 26, 1989: 26, 1990: 27, 1991: 29, 1992: 29, 1993: 27, 1994: 29, 1995: 27		1985: 21, 1986: 21, 1987: 20, 1988: 21, 1989: 21, 1990: 21, 1991: 21, 1992: 23, 1993: 22, 1994: 21, 1995: 21
		1985: 44, 1986: 47, 1987: 44, 1988: 42, 1989: 42, 1990: 36, 1991: 41, 1992: 44, 1993: 45, 1994: 44, 1995: 37		1985: 25, 1986: 20, 1987: 15, 1988: 17, 1989: 16, 1990: 10, 1991: 8, 1992: 11, 1993: 7, 1994: 5, 1995: 5

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Year	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa
1985	5.5 5.2 5.6 5.1 5.5 5.7 5.8 5.5 5.3 5.5 5.9 1,084 births	7.2 7.4 7.4 7.5 7.7 7.6 7.8 7.7 8.1 7.9 7.9 14,629 births	6.4 6.4 6.5 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.7 6.7 7.0 6.8 7.5 6,191 births	5.1 5.2 5.1 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.9 6.0 2,194 births
1986	10.4 11.3 10.4 8.8 9.7 8.7 8.8 8.8 7.2 6.9 6.1	11.7 12.1 11.6 11.3 11.7 10.7 10.7 10.1 9.9 9.3 9.4	10.9 11.3 10.1 11.0 10.2 9.6 9.1 9.4 9.2 8.8 8.4	9.5 8.5 9.1 8.7 8.3 8.1 8.0 8.0 6.9 7.5 8.2
1987	25 38 34 16 29 22 24 29 11 12 8	41 45 42 42 46 44 44 44 43 43 44	32 38 30 39 34 32 30 37 37 39 38	13 2 15 14 10 12 16 21 9 20 35
1988	110 deaths	1,744 deaths	692 deaths	301 deaths
1989	35 33 38 40 38 35 35 37 32 32 35	32 32 33 32 34 29 34 29 29 32 30	33 34 32 34 33 30 32 29 28 30 33	28 32 27 29 31 26 27 21 24 25 25
1990	30 26 39 44 41 36 39 46 35 36 42	23 19 21 24 30 20 35 25 23 36 31	28 32 17 30 27 26 27 25 16 32 39	8 19 6 8 15 10 13 4 5 12 13
1991	94 deaths	734 deaths	380 deaths	140 deaths
1992	76 90 90 94 79 85 65 68 79 72 76	52 60 56 67 66 73 74 70 79 86 74	63 63 62 69 57 62 76 63 59 65 63	65 76 63 65 73 58 65 49 57 61 68
1993	43 46 49 47 37 42 19 27 35 26 36	12 13 10 16 20 24 31 28 35 42 32	20 15 14 17 11 15 33 22 17 21 21	22 30 15 12 27 10 19 8 15 18 27
1994	79 deaths	601 deaths	268 deaths	144 deaths
1995	24 25 22 26 28 26 30 29 29 27 27	32 31 33 36 40 40 41 40 41 41 38	31 29 29 32 33 35 35 35 34 35 35	19 18 19 20 22 20 23 21 23 23 22
1996	17 19 10 16 17 13 19 16 17 15 16	33 31 33 33 34 35 34 34 36 34 33	30 29 27 30 27 30 25 29 27 31 32	5 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 7 7
1997	818 births	9,248 births	4,348 births	1,415 births
1998	214 226 218 248 299 347 352 324 292 278 258	195 229 316 433 413 364 334 457 562 591 752	219 240 211 278 319 352 421 449 473 476 496	110 120 130 136 142 150 157 189 221 253 247
1999	28 27 27 30 33 34 32 21 17 14 11	25 28 42 44 43 37 25 37 43 44 47	29 31 32 33 34 35 37 36 36 35 37	12 13 13 13 12 10 10 10 10 10 9 9
2000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2001	11 11 10 10 11 11 12 11 12 11 10	9 9 9 9 10 11 10 10 9 10 9	11 13 13 13 11 10 10 11 10 8 6	6 5 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 4 5
2002	30 30 23 24 28 32 39 37 45 35 31	17 16 17 19 24 32 31 32 27 31 22	30 37 38 38 28 26 31 37 31 18 6	5 3 2 5 3 4 3 2 2 2 5
2003	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2004	10 11 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 9	11 10 10 10 10 11 11 10 9 9	12 13 11 10 8 10 10 11 10 8 8	8 6 6 7 8 7 6 5 5 5 5
2005	15 30 37 30 31 24 23 25 26 31 23	24 22 25 30 31 34 32 30 26 23 23	35 42 32 30 11 24 23 30 26 18 18	7 2 4 10 11 7 5 1 1 2 2
2006	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2007	21 21 20 18 18 17 17 18 18 18	22 23 22 21 21 21 21 21 21 20	15 18 15 16 17 19 19 20 19 17 14	20 21 18 17 15 14 12 13 13 13 14
2008	31 31 30 26 25 22 22 23 25 25 27	37 38 38 36 36 33 33 33 32 32 32	24 23 13 20 23 30 29 30 28 22 10	29 31 25 23 15 13 3 4 4 4 10
2009	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2010	16 16 15 16 17 19 19 18 17 17 18	23 24 24 24 25 26 26 26 26 26 27	22 23 23 23 23 26 28 29 27 24 23	19 19 19 19 20 20 20 20 20 21 22
2011	4 3 2 2 3 4 4 2 2 2 2	37 39 36 34 35 36 36 32 29 31 37	30 32 30 27 25 36 44 44 39 15 10	15 12 12 8 9 6 5 5 5 6 8
2012	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators	Kansas		Kentucky	
	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	1985 1986 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	6.1 18 18 19 19 17 17 19 19 19 18 18	7.0 33 34 26 24 24 26 29 23 25 36 30	5661 6661 5661 7661 1661 1661 6861 8861 1961 1981 5861
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	9.3 10 7 20 6 16 18 26 28 33 23 17	11.2 35 21 24 35 20 20 26 22 23 26 28	3,981 births 400 deaths
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	39 40 39 21 30 15 20 35 21 23 27 21	29 11 19 30 30 27 20 45 35 23 20 28	217 deaths
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	67 26 22 26 31 21 24 31 40 28 36 19	67 26 20 26 34 27 30 24 31 35 22 32	215 deaths
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	28 25 27 24 24 21 18 16 19 22 19 22	40 41 39 38 36 37 36 36 33 34 33 34	3,305 births
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	213 27 30 30 24 22 21 24 22 20 17 17	123 13 12 12 7 10 11 18 24 24 36 42	493 588
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	8 10 8 6 5 3 4 3 6 7 12 11	13 38 42 38 38 38 39 39 37 38 44 45	N.A.
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	8 7 9 4 5 5 7 5 4 1 6 7	15 45 48 48 48 49 49 47 47 45 48 43	N.A.
Percent of children in poverty	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	15 8 6 5 6 6 7 13 13 14 15 16 16 15	21 41 42 40 38 36 37 38 44 46 45 45	N.A.
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	16 4 3 3 5 5 6 8 8 7 12 18	19 15 16 20 22 25 21 28 23 24 24 23 19 15 10	N.A.

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

	Louisiana										Maine										Maryland										Massachusetts														
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990					
8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.7	5.1	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.1	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.3		
49	48	49	49	48	49	49	49	48	49	49	5	3	9	4	1	4	7	2	7	7	13	41	42	42	45	42	41	41	42	43	41	43	15	15	15	15	15	16	15	15	16	17	16	15	
6,362	births										845	births										6,162	births										5,160	births											
11.9	11.9	11.8	11.0	11.4	11.1	10.5	9.4	10.8	10.6	9.8	9.1	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.2	6.7	5.6	6.8	6.2	6.5	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.3	10.3	9.5	9.2	9.8	9.8	9.0	8.9	9.1	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.2		
43	44	45	39	44	47	43	37	49	49	48	7	6	4	4	3	1	5	1	7	3	12	43	43	41	42	38	31	32	42	42	41	41	7	2	1	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	2	1	
644	deaths										90	deaths										647	deaths										421	deaths											
43	41	39	36	39	38	35	40	41	35	36	29	24	28	31	32	27	21	23	24	20	24	32	31	33	31	32	27	32	30	29	30	27	25	26	24	24	22	20	19	21	21	21	17	18	
45	43	47	35	44	44	39	49	48	46	43	11	2	8	16	22	13	3	6	5	3	9	23	14	21	16	22	13	27	27	23	32	21	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1
342	deaths										57	deaths										275	deaths										204	deaths											
75	80	78	82	86	115	95	97	113	91	89	51	45	49	65	51	60	72	54	63	53	29	56	59	66	69	70	77	67	63	69	61	80	51	52	45	50	44	48	46	36	39	40	35		
42	33	35	38	42	49	46	47	50	43	43	9	5	6	12	8	12	27	14	20	12	1	16	11	19	17	25	36	21	22	27	18	38	9	8	4	3	3	3	5	2	4	3	3		
314	deaths										25	deaths										248	deaths										174	deaths											
48	45	44	45	47	49	51	53	53	51	45	22	22	20	22	22	23	24	21	20	18	19	28	29	30	32	34	33	35	33	34	33	32	17	17	19	21	24	24	25	25	24	24	22		
49	49	45	46	43	47	47	49	48	46	43	10	13	7	7	5	6	7	5	4	4	4	28	29	30	30	28	26	25	25	27	27	28	3	4	5	6	9	8	9	10	8	10	7		
4,747	births										493	births										2,964	births										2,282	births											
772	284	307	350	385	432	483	536	563	545	504	81	91	100	101	93	94	107	109	118	121	145	596	549	531	509	541	569	620	655	678	679	732	281	278	284	343	382	471	493	559	581	569	565		
36	38	41	42	42	38	40	43	44	41	39	7	8	10	9	7	7	7	7	7	5	6	48	48	47	46	46	46	46	47	47	46	46	39	36	37	40	40	44	42	44	44	45	43	41	
N.A.	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.											
15	14	14	14	13	13	14	14	13	13	13	10	10	9	9	8	7	6	5	5	4	6	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	9	8	7	6	7	
45	42	46	47	38	43	49	51	50	47	45	25	26	17	19	13	7	6	2	2	2	6	19	26	23	24	24	26	31	19	21	18	22	10	13	15	14	19	22	16	11	7	7	11		
N.A.	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.											
17	18	17	16	14	13	14	14	13	14	13	10	9	7	6	7	8	9	7	6	5	7	9	9	9	8	9	10	11	11	10	8	8	6	7	8	7	8	8	9	8	8	8	7	7	
50	51	50	49	49	43	47	50	50	49	48	15	14	10	5	8	12	14	10	4	2	12	11	14	20	15	22	24	37	30	26	18	18	1	6	14	10	11	12	14	13	13	10	12		
N.A.	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.											
28	30	31	32	35	34	33	34	35	34	35	15	15	15	15	16	18	19	19	19	17	15	13	12	13	13	13	13	15	14	15	15	16	14	14	14	14	15	15	16	17	16	16	16		
45	47	49	50	51	50	50	50	50	50	50	8	8	13	13	20	24	29	28	28	22	17	4	2	5	6	6	7	18	9	12	15	20	5	6	9	11	15	17	20	23	18	17	20		
N.A.	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.											
23	25	26	26	27	27	29	31	32	33	33	18	18	19	19	20	20	21	22	24	25	24	24	25	26	27	27	28	28	28	26	26	25	22	22	23	24	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
37	43	44	42	47	46	49	50	50	50	49	11	10	12	8	9	6	8	11	19	26	18	43	43	44	48	47	48	44	41	29	31	24	30	27	30	34	35	36	36	32	29	31	31		
N.A.	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.										N.A.	N.A.											

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators	Michigan										Minnesota												
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.7	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9
	Rank 1995 raw data	28	29	36	35	37	37	37	37	36	38	35	1	3	4	5	1	4	6	4	8	7	9
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	11.4	11.4	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	8.6	8.3	8.8	9.2	8.7	7.8	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.0	6.7
	Rank 1995 raw data	37	40	39	41	41	44	42	45	40	37	36	5	12	9	3	2	6	10	9	16	13	16
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	37	34	35	33	31	30	32	31	31	30	27	30	29	25	29	29	21	23	23	23	23	23
	Rank 1995 raw data	36	32	33	26	15	26	27	31	31	32	21	17	7	4	8	8	2	5	6	4	4	6	5
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	69	75	78	72	75	73	77	64	67	71	65	57	77	60	60	62	56	49	52	45	48	48
	Rank 1995 raw data	31	27	35	23	30	24	34	25	28	25	23	17	32	13	8	18	9	7	12	6	8	9
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	26	26	28	29	35	36	36	34	33	32	30	16	16	17	17	19	20	21	20	20	20	19
	Rank 1995 raw data	21	21	24	24	31	31	30	27	24	23	22	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	4
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	318	349	350	349	352	363	373	381	420	417	390	164	198	171	196	210	226	196	253	338	402	379
	Rank 1995 raw data	42	42	43	41	37	36	35	33	34	30	27	18	23	19	20	17	17	12	15	21	26	24
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	8	7
	Rank 1995 raw data	17	16	17	19	19	22	23	27	27	18	16	1	3	5	5	8	7	9	6	7	18	31
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	11	10	10	9	9	10	11	10	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	6
	Rank 1995 raw data	24	22	25	21	22	24	32	25	22	18	18	5	6	4	5	5	2	1	1	10	10	7
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	23	22	21	20	20	20	20	22	22	21	20	15	16	16	17	11	19	18	18	18	16	14
	Rank 1995 raw data	38	37	35	33	32	32	32	34	34	32	32	8	15	19	23	25	30	27	26	25	17	10
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	25	25	25	25	25	26	27	28	28	28	28	16	19	20	20	19	21	23	25	26	25	24
	Rank 1995 raw data	44	43	41	39	35	36	41	41	41	41	40	4	12	15	13	6	10	18	27	29	26	18

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Mississippi										Missouri										Montana										Nebraska																				
Year	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Year	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Year	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Year	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994											
5861	8.8	8.7	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.3	10.1	9.9	9.8	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6	5.7	5.9	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.3							
5661	50	50	50	48	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	27	25	31	26	24	26	32	32	32	32	30	13	16	12	15	9	17	9	16	14	14	8	8	14	12	13	14	7	9	10	12	13	15						
5861	4,053	births										5,561	births										650	births											1,474	births														
5861	13.7	12.4	13.7	12.3	11.6	12.1	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.0	10.5	10.2	10.7	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.4	10.2	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.4	10.3	9.6	10.0	8.7	11.3	9.0	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.0	9.6	10.1	8.6	9.0	7.9	8.3	7.6	7.4	9.1	7.7	7.4						
5861	48	46	50	47	45	49	48	50	50	50	50	22	31	31	30	31	30	40	25	26	31	23	23	20	29	14	42	23	6	15	15	19	17	15	25	7	19	5	16	12	13	36	23	23						
5861	436	deaths										541	deaths										78	deaths											173	deaths														
5861	47	42	42	38	47	45	41	44	41	41	42	31	33	36	33	34	33	33	33	32	27	29	36	40	34	29	36	28	32	39	28	26	34	25	30	35	33	31	32	28	26	30	26	23						
5861	49	45	48	40	51	50	49	50	48	50	50	21	26	36	26	30	33	25	38	35	28	28	32	41	30	8	36	16	27	48	16	16	41	4	10	33	26	15	32	15	15	30	16	5						
5861	246	deaths										313	deaths										62	deaths											79	deaths														
5861	74	84	76	80	75	100	99	103	109	110	98	68	86	78	72	83	82	90	85	97	102	81	94	98	98	83	81	97	72	80	105	81	82	61	68	79	74	58	75	56	49	54	66	56						
5861	41	42	34	37	30	47	45	48	49	50	50	30	45	35	23	41	40	42	43	46	48	40	48	48	51	40	39	43	27	41	48	38	41	19	19	39	28	12	30	11	8	11	22	15						
5861	218	deaths										306	deaths										57	deaths											69	deaths														
5861	54	50	49	53	58	57	61	59	58	58	58	32	31	33	34	37	39	39	38	37	35	33	22	21	22	23	22	24	23	25	27	22	23	22	19	20	22	23	23	24	23	23	24	22						
5861	51	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	33	31	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	31	29	10	9	10	9	5	8	5	10	14	6	10	10	7	7	7	7	8	6	7	6	7	6	10	7				
5861	3,813	births										3,700	births										468	births											806	births														
5861	131	135	155	183	216	253	255	275	285	285	279	465	480	501	513	513	533	558	541	533	505	503	77	76	69	50	48	68	88	89	107	138	184	84	85	91	104	117	125	114	131	152	173	150						
5861	15	15	15	17	19	19	17	16	15	15	13	46	46	46	47	45	45	45	42	40	38	38	6	5	4	2	1	4	6	5	4	7	8	8	7	9	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	8	7				
5861	N.A.											N.A.											N.A.											N.A.																
5861	12	13	13	12	11	10	9	9	9	10	11	8	9	10	11	11	10	9	9	10	11	12	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	5	4	5	5	5	6	5	5	6	6	6	7					
5861	35	37	38	34	28	26	23	27	27	31	36	10	16	23	29	28	26	23	27	31	35	41	5	6	2	5	3	4	6	11	15	7	6	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	7	7	11				
5861	N.A.											N.A.											N.A.												N.A.															
5861	15	17	16	16	13	13	13	12	11	11	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	5	5			
5861	45	49	49	49	44	43	45	41	37	39	32	15	14	25	37	35	34	23	25	26	23	23	15	14	14	15	11	12	12	16	13	10	12	1	2	4	5	2	2	1	4	4	4	4	2	2				
5861	N.A.											N.A.											N.A.												N.A.															
5861	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	33	33	33	32	20	20	18	18	18	18	18	20	21	19	18	19	20	20	22	23	22	21	20	18	18	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	15	14	14	13	13	13				
5861	51	51	51	51	50	50	51	49	49	49	49	29	27	25	26	25	24	27	30	32	30	27	24	27	30	38	41	37	33	30	25	29	21	23	25	26	20	17	11	9	4	4	4	4	4	5				
5861	N.A.											N.A.											N.A.												N.A.															
5861	25	26	26	27	28	28	29	30	30	32	33	19	21	22	22	22	23	23	26	26	26	25	20	21	22	23	24	23	22	23	25	24	23	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19					
5861	44	47	44	48	49	48	49	48	47	49	49	15	20	24	22	20	21	18	32	29	31	24	18	20	24	27	31	21	13	15	24	15	10	9	7	3	5	3	3	2	4	3	4	3	4	3	4			
5861	N.A.											N.A.											N.A.												N.A.															

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Novada

New Hampshire

Year	Rate	Rank	1995 raw data
1985	6.9	31	807 births
1986	7.4	27	1,853 births
1987	6.9	27	
1988	7.5	37	
1989	7.2	33	
1990	7.2	37	
1991	7.2	29	
1992	7.1	26	
1993	7.4	31	
1994	7.4	32	
1995	7.4	25	
1985	5.0	4	807 births
1986	5.2	6	
1987	4.9	2	
1988	4.8	2	
1989	5.1	5	
1990	4.9	2	
1991	4.9	3	
1992	5.3	7	
1993	5.0	2	
1994	5.1	1	
1995	5.5	4	
1985	9.3	10	81 deaths
1986	9.1	9	
1987	7.8	2	
1988	8.3	9	
1989	8.0	6	
1990	7.1	5	
1991	6.1	2	
1992	5.9	2	
1993	6.2	1	
1994	6.2	3	
1995	5.5	3	
1985	23	23	49 deaths
1986	25	25	
1987	22	22	
1988	25	25	
1989	29	23	
1990	23	19	
1991	11	13	
1992	11	13	
1993	20	21	
1994	1	1	
1995	1	1	
1985	63	63	36 deaths
1986	66	66	
1987	74	72	
1988	74	72	
1989	65	51	
1990	51	36	
1991	41	26	
1992	36	22	
1993	41	22	
1994	49	22	
1995	49	10	
1985	16	16	329 births
1986	16	16	
1987	18	17	
1988	17	18	
1989	18	17	
1990	17	17	
1991	15	15	
1992	15	15	
1993	15	15	
1994	15	15	
1995	15	15	
1985	257	75	329 births
1986	269	78	
1987	254	70	
1988	272	65	
1989	307	62	
1990	356	79	
1991	389	102	
1992	387	116	
1993	384	124	
1994	384	118	
1995	384	118	
1985	33	33	N.A.
1986	33	33	
1987	27	22	
1988	27	22	
1989	27	22	
1990	27	22	
1991	27	22	
1992	27	22	
1993	28	24	
1994	25	25	
1995	25	25	
1985	13	14	N.A.
1986	11	12	
1987	14	14	
1988	16	15	
1989	13	12	
1990	13	12	
1991	12	11	
1992	12	11	
1993	12	11	
1994	12	11	
1995	12	11	
1985	38	35	N.A.
1986	32	30	
1987	30	28	
1988	40	42	
1989	41	45	
1990	45	39	
1991	45	43	
1992	45	43	
1993	45	43	
1994	45	43	
1995	43	43	
1985	14	15	N.A.
1986	14	13	
1987	14	14	
1988	15	15	
1989	16	16	
1990	16	16	
1991	16	16	
1992	16	16	
1993	16	16	
1994	16	16	
1995	16	16	
1985	5	8	N.A.
1986	9	11	
1987	11	13	
1988	13	14	
1989	14	15	
1990	14	15	
1991	14	15	
1992	14	15	
1993	14	15	
1994	14	15	
1995	14	15	
1985	25	26	N.A.
1986	27	26	
1987	26	26	
1988	26	26	
1989	26	26	
1990	26	26	
1991	26	26	
1992	26	26	
1993	26	26	
1994	26	26	
1995	26	26	
1985	44	47	N.A.
1986	49	42	
1987	42	42	
1988	42	36	
1989	36	32	
1990	32	29	
1991	31	31	
1992	31	31	
1993	29	31	
1994	29	31	
1995	31	31	

Indicators

Percent low birth-weight babies	Rate	Rank	1995 raw data
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate	Rank	1995 raw data
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate	Rank	1995 raw data
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate	Rank	1995 raw data
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate	Rank	1995 raw data
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate	Rank	1995 raw data
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate	Rank	1995 raw data
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate	Rank	1995 raw data
Percent of children in poverty	Rate	Rank	1995 raw data
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate	Rank	1995 raw data

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

New Jersey				New Mexico				New York				North Carolina			
1986	1988	1991	1996	1986	1988	1991	1996	1985	1986	1991	1996	1985	1986	1991	1996
6.8	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0
28	25	31	34	36	34	34	27	33	36	38	40	43	44	43	43
8,643 births				2,020 births				20,687 births				8,820 births			
10.6	9.8	9.4	9.9	10.6	9.5	8.1	10.0	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	11.8	11.5	11.9	12.5
76	21	19	27	26	18	3	29	30	31	39	37	42	41	46	49
76.1 deaths				166 deaths				2,085 deaths				933 deaths			
29	31	33	33	50	39	43	47	30	32	29	30	36	37	37	39
11	14	21	26	50	40	49	48	17	19	10	11	32	38	37	42
394 deaths				125 deaths				924 deaths				402 deaths			
44	43	44	48	102	111	90	103	45	47	54	59	70	72	67	69
7	3	3	2	50	49	49	48	3	6	9	7	33	22	21	17
193 deaths				121 deaths				520 deaths				386 deaths			
21	21	23	24	42	43	44	44	22	22	23	25	36	35	37	40
8	9	13	12	43	45	45	43	10	13	13	15	37	36	37	39
3,613 births				1,951 births				9,392 births				5,892 births			
646	586	538	510	258	272	278	292	632	641	693	749	173	187	211	240
10	9	48	48	34	35	34	36	49	50	50	50	21	22	24	27
N.A.				N.A.				N.A.				N.A.			
7	7	7	7	12	11	11	10	9	9	10	9	13	13	13	13
7	8	10	9	35	30	31	24	17	16	23	19	38	37	38	38
N.A.				N.A.				N.A.				N.A.			
9	8	7	7	15	14	13	12	10	10	10	9	11	10	10	9
11	9	10	10	45	44	42	41	15	22	25	21	24	22	25	21
N.A.				N.A.				N.A.				N.A.			
16	15	13	13	28	27	27	28	23	23	23	22	21	19	19	18
14	8	5	6	45	45	45	47	38	38	40	38	31	26	28	25
N.A.				N.A.				N.A.				N.A.			
20	20	20	21	20	22	23	24	27	27	27	28	21	21	22	23
18	16	15	13	18	17	30	34	50	50	49	50	25	20	24	27
N.A.				N.A.				N.A.				N.A.			

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators	North Dakota					Ohio					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989	1991	1992	1993	1994	
Percent low birth-weight babies	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3
Rate	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446
Rank	2	2	2	2	4	11	2	3	5	4	1
1995 raw data	11,737 births										
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	8.5	8.4	8.7	10.5	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.2	7.2	7.2
Rate	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Rank	2	1	9	33	6	11	18	19	14	18	19
1995 raw data	1,346 deaths										
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	29	31	41	30	32	31	23	27	25	27	39
Rate	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Rank	11	14	45	11	22	30	5	18	10	20	47
1995 raw data	594 deaths										
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	54	35	63	73	45	69	60	46	51	75	46
Rate	14	1	15	27	4	20	14	7	9	32	7
Rank	23	deaths									
1995 raw data	392 deaths										
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	17	16	15	16	16	16	18	18	18	15	18
Rate	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	3
Rank	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267
1995 raw data	7,653 births										
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	52	53	47	49	58	63	59	64	72	101	102
Rate	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3
Rank	N.A.	N.A.									
1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	5	4	3	2	3	3	4	5	5	5	4
Rate	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2
Rank	N.A.	N.A.									
1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	6	6	5	4	4	5	5	6	6	5	4
Rate	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	4	2	1
Rank	N.A.	N.A.									
1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of children in poverty	16	16	16	16	15	16	15	15	14	13	13
Rate	14	15	19	20	15	20	18	14	12	11	5
Rank	N.A.	N.A.									
1995 raw data	N.A.										
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	13	14	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	19	18
Rate	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2
Rank	N.A.	N.A.									
1995 raw data	N.A.										

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Oklahoma										Oregon										Pennsylvania										Rhode Island									
5861	9861	4861	8861	0661	1661	2661	5661	6661	5661	5861	9861	4861	8861	0661	1661	2661	5661	6661	5661	5861	9861	4861	8861	0661	1661	2661	5661	6661	5661	5861	9861	4861	8861	0661	1661	2661	5661	6661	5661
6.4	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5
21	22	23	22	21	21	21	21	20	23	5	3	9	9	6	3	4	3	2	4	24	29	27	28	30	26	32	27	31	27	20	20	17	15	19	17	16	18	18	19
3,158 births										2,346 births										11,701 births										867 births									
10.9	10.4	9.6	9.0	8.5	9.2	9.6	8.8	8.5	8.3	9.9	9.4	10.4	8.6	8.9	8.3	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.1	11.0	10.2	10.4	9.9	10.2	9.6	9.1	9.0	8.6	8.2	8.2	9.4	8.4	8.2	10.2	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.3	5.0
32	29	22	19	12	28	37	29	33	36	19	15	34	12	18	16	7	9	11	16	34	26	34	27	34	32	30	34	29	33	1	15	5	8	34	12	16	13	14	1
380 deaths										282 deaths										1,185 deaths										92 deaths									
42	34	33	35	35	36	34	31	36	37	29	33	33	36	31	29	28	28	29	25	31	29	31	31	28	28	28	25	25	27	24	21	29	21	25	24	25	16	24	26
43	32	21	33	33	39	35	31	44	36	11	26	21	35	15	20	15	21	23	12	21	7	14	16	5	16	15	11	10	20	3	1	10	1	3	5	10	2	5	16
253 deaths										167 deaths										538 deaths										38 deaths									
79	72	69	70	88	83	87	78	66	83	73	83	86	93	75	73	68	60	56	75	46	54	51	54	60	54	49	51	50	49	39	43	42	38	47	35	38	34	36	19
44	25	24	20	44	41	40	38	40	39	38	39	44	46	30	24	23	19	14	34	5	10	8	5	14	7	7	11	8	9	1	3	2	1	7	1	4	1	7	1
182 deaths										167 deaths										390 deaths										20 deaths									
42	39	38	39	39	42	41	40	41	39	23	23	26	28	28	31	31	30	30	30	25	24	25	26	29	28	29	28	28	26	21	21	24	26	28	32	30	30	34	32
43	41	38	38	33	33	35	35	34	34	15	16	20	21	17	21	21	19	19	22	19	18	19	16	21	16	16	16	16	15	8	9	16	16	17	23	19	19	27	23
2,814 births										1,981 births										6,134 births										475 births									
165	184	208	238	285	318	339	341	344	346	234	167	171	190	210	281	280	316	346	344	388	383	305	294	248	337	367	479	521	813	301	288	282	287	344	436	542	579	558	511
19	21	23	26	30	30	27	23	22	21	30	18	19	19	17	18	20	20	23	19	44	44	40	37	26	31	34	38	39	49	40	39	36	35	36	39	44	45	42	39
N.A.										N.A.										N.A.										N.A.									
11	11	12	13	13	12	11	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	10	8	9	10	10	11	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	15	14	13	13	12	11	9	7	8	10
30	30	36	38	38	39	36	27	31	22	17	16	17	19	24	13	23	32	31	35	7	8	10	9	8	7	9	11	21	18	45	42	38	38	35	32	23	11	21	18
N.A.										N.A.										N.A.										N.A.									
12	12	13	14	13	13	12	11	10	9	11	11	10	9	8	7	9	10	10	9	11	9	8	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	9	8
35	35	42	46	44	43	42	30	26	23	24	30	25	21	11	7	14	25	26	23	24	14	14	10	11	18	14	16	22	23	15	14	20	21	22	24	23	16	13	10
N.A.										N.A.										N.A.										N.A.									
19	20	21	21	20	21	22	22	23	24	18	17	15	15	14	15	14	15	15	16	19	18	17	15	16	16	16	17	17	17	18	16	14	12	12	12	14	16	17	18
24	27	35	36	32	33	35	34	36	39	21	22	13	13	12	17	11	14	12	17	24	23	24	17	20	20	20	23	21	22	21	15	9	3	4	4	11	19	21	25
N.A.										N.A.										N.A.										N.A.									
70	72	73	73	72	72	72	73	74	25	23	23	24	24	24	24	23	24	23	24	18	18	19	20	20	21	21	21	22	23	22	23	21	21	21	23	25	26	28	28
18	27	30	77	20	17	13	15	13	15	37	32	36	34	31	28	18	23	13	15	11	10	12	13	9	10	8	8	9	7	30	32	20	17	16	21	31	32	41	41
N.A.										N.A.										N.A.										N.A.									

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators	South Carolina					South Dakota				
	1995	1996	1998	1999	2001	1991	1996	1998	1999	2001
Percent low birth weight babies	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	8.6 48 4,738 births	8.6 48 4,738 births	9.0 50 4,738 births	9.2 47 4,738 births	8.7 48 4,738 births	9.0 48 4,738 births	9.3 48 4,738 births	9.2 48 4,738 births	9.3 48 4,738 births
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	14.2 49 488 deaths	13.2 48 488 deaths	12.7 47 488 deaths	12.8 50 488 deaths	11.7 47 488 deaths	11.3 47 488 deaths	10.4 45 488 deaths	9.3 43 488 deaths	9.6 47 488 deaths
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	38 59 262 deaths	46 50 262 deaths	38 45 262 deaths	41 47 262 deaths	40 44 262 deaths	38 27 262 deaths	37 45 262 deaths	35 42 262 deaths	36 43 262 deaths
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	71 36 188 deaths	88 39 188 deaths	84 46 188 deaths	70 41 188 deaths	76 25 188 deaths	88 34 188 deaths	73 41 188 deaths	73 28 188 deaths	75 32 188 deaths
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	41 42 3,388 births	39 41 3,388 births	40 43 3,388 births	47 43 3,388 births	47 42 3,388 births	48 41 3,388 births	46 40 3,388 births	44 40 3,388 births	43 40 3,388 births
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17)	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	127 14 N.A.	148 16 N.A.	186 18 N.A.	207 16 N.A.	256 20 N.A.	258 18 N.A.	303 19 N.A.	322 19 N.A.	384 23 N.A.
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	10 25 N.A.	9 25 N.A.	11 29 N.A.	11 28 N.A.	11 32 N.A.	11 36 N.A.	11 32 N.A.	11 35 N.A.	11 35 N.A.
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	13 38 N.A.	12 35 N.A.	10 25 N.A.	9 27 N.A.	9 24 N.A.	10 23 N.A.	11 30 N.A.	11 37 N.A.	10 32 N.A.
Percent of children in poverty	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	25 42 N.A.	23 38 N.A.	22 38 N.A.	22 40 N.A.	22 37 N.A.	24 41 N.A.	25 44 N.A.	26 45 N.A.	26 45 N.A.
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	Rate Rank 1995 raw data	26 49 N.A.	25 43 N.A.	24 36 N.A.	25 27 N.A.	26 36 N.A.	26 32 N.A.	28 41 N.A.	29 32 N.A.	30 44 N.A.

Kids count 1998 327

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Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Tennessee										Texas										Utah										Vermont														
5861	9861	1861	8861	0661	1661	2661	3661	4661	5661	5861	9861	1861	8861	0661	1661	2661	3661	4661	5661	5861	9861	1861	8861	0661	1661	2661	3661	4661	5661	5861	9861	1861	8861	0661	1661	2661	3661	4661	5661					
7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.1	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.4	
43	44	46	42	44	44	47	44	47	45	44	28	25	27	26	27	24	27	25	25	23	23	13	12	15	14	13	12	16	10	12	9	15	16	6	7	5	9	7	11	10	10	12	3	
6,384 births										22,908 births										2,485 births										365 births														
11.4	11.0	11.7	10.8	10.8	10.3	10.0	9.4	9.4	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.2	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.5	9.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.0	8.0	7.5	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.4	8.5	10.0	8.5	6.8	6.9	6.4	5.8	7.2	6.7	7.5	6.0
37	35	43	37	40	41	39	37	39	40	43	18	18	15	19	20	12	14	19	16	16	12	15	4	11	6	6	7	2	2	2	3	2	2	24	6	1	1	2	1	11	5	20	7	
677 deaths										2,114 deaths										213 deaths										41 deaths														
41	33	37	36	30	35	35	32	32	33	32	36	36	33	35	34	33	33	31	31	29	28	35	28	34	31	32	25	30	30	33	28	30	25	36	28	27	32	25	21	25	33	21	24	
42	26	17	35	11	36	39	35	35	42	37	32	36	21	33	30	33	31	31	31	31	26	30	5	30	16	22	6	22	27	38	27	31	4	36	8	6	22	6	3	11	38	5	9	
332 deaths										1,206 deaths										156 deaths										28 deaths														
67	82	86	77	76	75	81	77	84	91	90	80	82	68	75	78	80	81	77	74	75	67	65	80	75	62	61	66	48	57	67	74	63	67	82	80	70	45	58	56	57	59	47	58	
26	36	41	34	34	30	36	36	39	43	44	45	36	23	31	35	38	36	36	31	32	26	22	33	32	10	16	17	6	17	24	28	21	26	36	40	20	4	10	11	17	17	6	16	
330 deaths										936 deaths										125 deaths										23 deaths														
39	38	39	41	44	45	48	45	43	43	42	46	44	44	45	47	48	50	51	51	52	51	27	26	27	28	26	26	27	26	26	25	25	19	17	16	19	19	20	21	17	17	17	11	
39	39	41	40	40	38	41	40	38	37	38	47	47	45	46	45	45	44	46	47	48	49	23	21	22	21	14	15	15	13	12	12	13	5	4	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	1	
4,553 births										21,018 births										1,488 births										128 births														
235	256	231	206	228	300	334	297	272	306	384	177	182	187	201	246	298	346	380	418	413	394	263	268	280	273	285	297	347	363	374	344	310	51	52	55	54	53	49	45	49	41	39	26	
31	33	29	23	21	28	25	18	14	17	25	22	20	22	22	25	27	30	32	33	27	28	35	34	35	37	30	26	31	29	25	19	18	1	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
N.A.										N.A.										N.A.										N.A.														
15	14	13	12	12	13	13	12	11	10	11	16	16	15	14	13	12	12	12	12	13	13	10	10	10	10	9	8	7	7	7	7	8	9	7	6	5	6	8	8	6	6	7	7	
45	42	38	34	35	43	44	42	38	31	36	50	50	49	47	38	39	36	42	45	47	45	25	26	23	24	19	13	9	11	15	12	16	17	8	6	3	3	13	16	19	7	7	11	
N.A.										N.A.										N.A.										N.A.														
16	14	13	11	11	13	13	13	11	11	12	13	13	13	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	9	9	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	6	7	11	9	6	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	
49	41	42	37	35	43	45	47	37	39	43	38	42	42	41	35	34	32	30	37	39	43	11	14	14	15	11	12	8	4	4	6	12	24	14	4	2	2	5	8	10	10	10	12	
N.A.										N.A.										N.A.										N.A.														
27	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	24	23	23	23	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	25	14	13	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	10	17	16	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
44	44	44	44	44	44	46	46	40	37	37	38	38	40	43	43	43	41	39	43	41	41	5	4	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	1	18	15	5	3	6	7	4	4	4	4	5	
N.A.										N.A.										N.A.										N.A.														
22	22	22	23	25	26	28	30	30	29	28	18	19	18	19	21	22	23	23	23	24	24	15	16	16	16	15	16	16	16	16	14	14	21	22	21	22	22	21	21	21	21	22	23	
30	27	24	27	35	36	44	48	47	44	40	11	12	8	8	16	17	18	15	13	15	18	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	27	20	22	20	10	8	8	9	7	10	
N.A.										N.A.										N.A.										N.A.														

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

Indicators	Virginia										Washington												
	1985	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1985	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995			
Percent low birth-weight babies 1995 row data	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.7	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	
	7,121 births										4,235 births												
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 1995 row data	11.5	11.1	10.2	10.4	10.0	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.7	8.3	7.8	10.7	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.2	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.9	
	723 deaths										453 deaths												
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14) 1995 row data	30	30	31	30	31	28	28	24	28	27	25	36	31	35	32	28	28	24	25	24	24	28	25
	315 deaths										273 deaths												
Rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19) 1995 row data	53	63	66	60	61	72	64	61	56	63	60	58	75	69	76	67	64	63	53	63	54	52	
	200 deaths										196 deaths												
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) 1995 row data	28	26	27	28	32	32	32	31	31	31	31	25	25	26	27	29	30	31	31	29	29	28	
	3,835 births										3,122 births												
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) 1995 row data	150	153	159	156	170	187	214	229	242	255	257	166	172	177	199	260	289	342	374	412	416	418	
	N.A.										N.A.												
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19) 1995 row data	12	11	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	9	9	9	8	10	11	13	11	10	8	6	8	9	
	N.A.										N.A.												
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19) 1995 row data	10	8	7	8	8	7	7	8	8	7	7	11	10	11	10	10	10	10	9	8	10	11	
	N.A.										N.A.												
Percent of children in poverty 1995 row data	15	15	14	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	14	16	16	16	15	14	13	12	13	14	15	16	
	N.A.										N.A.												
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent 1995 row data	20	21	21	21	27	24	23	22	22	23	25	18	21	25	26	25	24	24	25	25	24	25	
	N.A.										N.A.												

Multi-Year Trend Data for KIDS COUNT Indicators

	West Virginia										Wisconsin										Wyoming										USA																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
1985	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.6	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.0	7.1	6.8	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	8.8	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	1985	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.0	9.4	9.9	8.2	9.2	8.6	6.7	7.9	9.1	9.2	8.6	8.4	9.1	8.2	8.3	7.2	7.9	7.9	7.3	12.2	10.9	9.2	8.9	9.4	8.6	7.9	8.9	7.9	8.9	6.7	7.7	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.9	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.6	1985	29	33	30	36	33	25	31	28	31	27	30	28	30	30	31	30	25	29	26	24	24	25	45	35	26	30	39	30	32	34	25	24	28	34	34	33	33	32	32	31	31	29	30	29	28	1985	11	26	12	35	27	6	25	71	31	20	31	8	10	12	16	11	6	20	15	5	8	13	48	35	5	11	44	26	27	40	10	8	26	N.A.	1985	70	84	78	74	89	73	73	66	67	49	66	55	59	57	64	60	67	63	60	65	56	53	100	116	64	114	88	78	106	116	86	103	92	63	68	66	70	69	71	71	67	69	69	65	1985	33	42	35	28	46	24	30	26	24	9	25	15	11	11	11	14	18	16	19	23	14	14	49	50	18	50	44	37	49	50	40	49	46	N.A.	1985	32	31	31	31	34	33	33	33	33	33	30	22	21	22	23	25	24	25	24	24	23	23	28	26	23	24	25	30	26	25	27	25	25	31	31	32	34	36	37	39	38	38	38	36	1985	33	31	31	28	26	24	25	24	27	22	10	9	10	9	10	8	9	8	8	7	10	25	21	13	12	10	18	11	10	14	12	13	N.A.	1985	54	47	46	52	62	71	74	73	73	75	77	235	235	214	217	265	307	343	371	412	418	410	69	66	84	87	104	85	87	87	107	113	132	305	310	319	347	385	429	457	484	507	520	507	1985	3	1	1	3	4	5	3	3	3	2	2	31	29	25	29	29	29	30	31	31	31	31	4	4	7	8	8	6	5	4	4	4	5	N.A.	1985	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	13	13	10	8	6	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	9	9	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	11	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	1985	38	37	38	38	38	39	39	42	50	47	31	10	6	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	4	2	17	16	15	14	8	13	16	19	21	18	16	N.A.	1985	18	17	17	17	16	16	17	18	18	17	15	9	7	6	7	5	4	5	5	7	7	5	11	11	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	1985	51	49	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	11	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	10	10	2	24	30	14	15	11	18	14	16	22	23	23	N.A.	1985	31	30	29	27	27	26	26	28	29	28	28	16	15	15	13	12	12	13	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	13	13	13	13	13	13	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	1985	48	47	46	45	46	44	46	48	48	47	47	14	8	13	6	4	4	7	9	10	11	10	8	8	13	13	15	7	7	4	4	4	5	N.A.	1985	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	24	20	19	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	23	22	15	15	18	20	20	20	20	20	21	22	24	22	22	22	23	23	23	24	25	26	26	26	1985	4	7	8	8	9	10	13	15	19	26	18	18	12	7	7	6	10	13	15	19	12	8	2	2	8	13	9	6	5	5	7	7	18	N.A.																																																																																								

Multi-Year National Composite Ranks

Year of Data Book	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE	DC	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	ME
1990	48	32	41	44	30	27	4	22	51	43	47	11	25	29	26	6	13	38	49	7
1991	48	31	42	46	30	25	11	26	51	45	44	9	24	33	28	6	13	39	49	7
1992	47	33	43	48	35	26	8	27	51	45	46	13	25	38	24	10	9	32	49	7
1993	48	27	41	43	36	25	10	28	51	46	47	13	24	37	26	6	11	32	49	8
1994	47	24	46	43	36	27	10	26	51	44	45	11	25	35	28	5	14	39	50	9
1995	46	26	43	40	35	28	10	24	51	47	44	16	25	36	32	3	15	37	50	4
1996	47	27	41	40	33	26	12	21	51	48	42	11	24	36	28	3	15	35	50	4
1997	46	24	41	40	32	28	12	20	51	47	45	10	23	39	26	5	15	37	50	2
1998	47	25	42	41	30	22	12	29	51	44	43	8	20	38	24	10	13	40	50	5

The 1998 *KIDS c of VI Data Book* is the ninth annual profile of child well-being produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. However, the indicators of child well-being have changed each year, making year-to-year comparisons of state ranks based on past publications problematic. This chart provides national composite rankings for 1990 through 1998 using a consistent set of indicators. Rank by those used to derive the composite rankings shown in the 1998 *KIDS c of VI Data Book*. The national composite rankings for the 1998 *KIDS c of VI Data Book* are based on data from 1995, the most recent available year, similarly the national composite rankings for 1990 through 1997 are based on data from three years prior to the year profiled.

Multi-Year National Composite Ranks

MD MA MI MN MS MO MT NE NV NH NJ NM NY NC ND OH OK OR PA RI SC SD TN TX UT VT VA WA WV WI WY

31 8 35 3 50 36 21 10 28 1 15 46 33 40 2 19 34 24 16 14 42 20 45 37 17 9 18 23 39 5 12

29 8 27 5 50 32 16 10 35 3 19 47 34 40 1 20 37 23 15 12 43 17 41 38 14 2 18 22 36 4 21

29 12 28 6 50 31 22 4 36 3 15 42 30 40 1 20 34 18 14 16 44 17 41 37 11 2 19 23 39 5 21

29 12 30 4 50 34 19 7 40 1 15 44 33 39 2 23 38 14 18 16 42 21 45 35 9 3 22 20 31 5 17

30 12 31 6 49 29 13 3 38 2 20 40 37 41 1 23 33 15 21 22 42 17 48 34 7 4 18 16 32 8 19

29 11 31 8 49 33 22 5 30 1 20 38 34 42 2 21 27 18 19 13 45 14 48 39 7 6 17 12 41 9 23

31 13 30 8 49 34 18 7 29 1 19 43 38 39 2 25 32 20 23 22 46 14 44 37 6 5 17 9 45 10 16

30 8 29 11 49 33 13 6 34 1 17 44 35 42 3 25 31 21 27 14 48 18 43 38 7 4 22 16 36 9 19

32 11 27 9 49 31 16 4 34 1 14 46 36 39 3 28 33 23 26 18 48 15 45 37 7 2 19 17 35 6 21

Child Death Rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-17) is the number of deaths of children between ages 1 and 17, from all causes, per 100,000 children in this age range. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

SOURCES: Death Statistics: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 1989 through 1995 **data:** Special tabulations by NCHS, Division of Vital Statistics, Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5 Year Age Groups, Race, and Sex, U.S. and Each State, for each year from 1989 through 1995. **1985 through 1988 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8.5. **Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Children Without Health Insurance: 1995 is the number and percentage of children under age 18 who were not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance, including Medicaid, during the previous calendar year. The figures shown here represent a 5 year average of data collected each year from 1993 through 1997. Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Data are reported for all children under age 18, children under age 6, children ages 6 to 17, children whose family income falls below the federal poverty level, and children in low income working families. Children in low income working families live in family units where (1) the total family income was less than twice the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, and (2) at least one parent worked 26 or more weeks in the previous year. The federal poverty level varies by family size and is updated each year to account for inflation.

The poverty level for an average family of four in calendar year 1991 was \$16,025, for that same family twice the poverty level was \$32,050. Insurance coverage, poverty status, and income refer to the calendar year prior to the survey.

The data shown here reflect children who were without health insurance for the entire year prior to the survey. Children who were only covered for part of a calendar year are not included in the total. We elected to use a 5 year average of Current Population Survey (CPS) data instead of a 3 year average because research shows that at the state level, the 5 year average is roughly 20 percent more accurate. This increased accuracy is particularly important for estimates of subgroups of children, such as those under age 6 or those in poverty.

SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1995 through 1997.

Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) is the number of deaths occurring to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 1995 **data:** Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1995, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement 2, June 12, 1997, Table 40. **1994 data:** Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1994, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 5, Supplement 1 (September 30, 1996), Table 29. **1993 data:** Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics,

1993, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 44, No. 7, Supplement 1 (February 29, 1996), Table 29. **1992 data:** Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 6, Supplement of December 8, 1994, Table 27. **1991 data:** Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1991, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 2, Supplement (August 5, 1993), Table 24. **1990 data:** Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1990, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 7, Supplement (January 7, 1993), Table 25. **1989 data:** Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1989, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 40, No. 8, Supplement 2 (January 7, 1992), Table 25. **1985 through 1988 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, Table 8.2.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (arrests per 100,000 youths ages 10-17) is the number of arrests of youths under age 18 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault) per 100,000 youths between ages 10 and 17. The annual arrest figures include all arrests of youths for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses.

The basic data for this series are taken from the FBI's *National Crime Reports*. However, not all local law enforcement agencies submit arrest data to the FBI every year. As a result, the number of juveniles arrested for a violent crime in each state has to be adjusted to compensate for the proportion of the state population not covered by local law enforcement agencies submitting reports to the FBI. In 1996, crime figures were reported for

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jurisdictions covering 72 percent of the U.S. population. However, the coverage rate was considerably smaller in some states.

Generally, the data shown here represent 3 year averages. For example, the figure for 1995 is the average of data from 1994 through 1996. A 3-year average is used to minimize the effect of year to year changes in which jurisdictions report data. However, there are a few exceptions. Due to changes in data collection procedures, 1995 data were unavailable for Kansas and New Hampshire, and 1996 data were unavailable for the District of Columbia, Florida, Kansas, and Vermont. Because of these circumstances, the 1994 figures for Kansas and New Hampshire represent 2 year averages of 1993 and 1994 data. As for the figures shown for 1995, the ones for the District of Columbia, Florida, and Vermont are 2 year averages of data from 1994 and 1995. New Hampshire's 1995 figure is a 2 year average of 1994 and 1996 data, and the one for Kansas actually represents only the 1994 data. Additionally, 1985 figures shown for Georgia, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Vermont actually are 2 year averages of 1985 and 1986 data, since 1984 data were unavailable for these states.

The changes in data collection procedures also affected the arrest data Illinois has reported since 1993. Juvenile arrest figures for 1993, 1994 and 1995 actually represent estimates of arrest statistics produced by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority based on data collected from a sample of law enforcement agencies across the state. In addition, Montana's State Department of Justice Board of Crime Control supplied arrest data for that state in 1994, 1995 and 1996. Data that were not included in the

FBI's annual *Uniform Crime Reports* series.

While policies and practices regarding arrests of persons under 18 may vary from state to state, it is widely believed that they are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious offenses.

SOURCES: Arrest Statistics: The Annie E. Casey Foundation and Population Reference Bureau. Joint analysis of data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports*, 1981 through 1996, as well as unpublished data from various state agencies.
Population Statistics: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Median Hourly Wages of Child-Care Workers and Preschool Teachers Compared to the

Median Hourly Wage of All Workers: 1996 reflects the relative pay of workers in two professions that provide care and early education support to children. The data on wages for workers in these two occupations, as well as for all workers in a state, come from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Hourly wages for workers in these two occupations were compared to average wages in the state to control for state-level differences in the cost of living. The median hourly wage is the dollar amount that divides the distribution of wages into two equal groups--half with hourly wages above the median, half with hourly wages below it.

Data on wages of child care workers and preschool teachers are derived from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics's Occupation Employment Statistics (OES) data series, which obtains wage data from a survey of establishments. Wage data for child care workers were

suppressed by BLS in three states (Colorado, Connecticut, and Oregon) because they did not meet certain quality standards. Data for preschool teachers were suppressed by BLS in nine states (Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Texas), as well as in the District of Columbia, for the same reason.

Child-care workers are identified as individuals who do the following activities: "Attend to children at child-care centers, schools, businesses, and institutions. Perform a variety of tasks such as dressing, feeding, bathing, and overseeing play." It should be noted that the child care wage data shown here primarily reflect wages of workers in larger child care centers and institutions, and therefore do not reflect wages for a large share of child-care workers who work in private homes. Moreover, since child-care workers who work in centers typically earn more money than those working out of their homes, the figures presented here probably overstate the earnings of child-care workers.

Preschool teachers are defined as those who do the following: "Instruct children (normally up to 5 years of age) in activities designed to promote social, physical, and intellectual growth needed for primary school in preschool, day-care center, or other child development facility. May be required to hold state certification."

The median hourly wages for all workers in a state are based on wage information collected monthly in the Current Population Survey (CPS). Data for 1996 reflect wage data collected from the ongoing rotation groups from the CPS for each month during that calendar year.

SOURCES: Statistics for Child-Care Workers and Preschool Teachers; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) online, available in an occupational series found at the BLS Web site <http://www.bls.gov>.

Statisticians for All Workers: Economic Policy Institute, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Median Income of Families With Children:

1995 is the median annual income of families with related children under age 18 living in the household. Related children include the householders (head of the household) children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the householder and living in the household. Figures are rounded to the nearest \$100. The median income is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups: half with income above the median and half with income below it. The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1995 through 1997. Although we refer to data collected in March 1995, as 1995 data, they actually reflect 1994 income. Therefore, figures are expressed in 1994 dollars.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census Current Population Survey (March supplement) 1995 through 1997.

National Composite Rank: For each state was derived by converting the 1995 numerical values for each of the 10 indicators into standard scores (summing those standard scores to create a total standard score for each state, and ranking states

on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest (best) to lowest (worst). Standard scores are derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All mean scores were given the same weight in calculating the overall standard score. In other words, no attempt was made to judge the relative importance of each indicator.

Number of Children: 1996 and 2005 is the total resident population under age 18 as of July 1 of their respective years, including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. The 1996 figure represents Census Bureau estimates as of July 1, 1996, while the 2005 total represents the Census Bureau's projections as of July 1, 2005. Population figures are rounded to the nearest hundred. The rounded numbers are used to calculate the "change" figures, which are themselves rounded to the nearest whole number.

SOURCES: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of state estimate and projection data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (online). **1996 data:** Available at <http://www.census.gov/population/c2k0/states/stage7061st.html> (April 21, 1997). **2005 data:** Available at <http://www.census.gov/population/projections/states/tables.html> (various files, May 12, 1997).

Percent Change Over Time Analysis was computed by comparing the 1995 data for each of the 10 indicators with the data for the base year (1985). To calculate percent change, the value for 1995 is subtracted from the value for 1995 and

that quantity is divided by the value for 1985. The results are multiplied by 100 for readability. The percent change was calculated on rounded data and the "percent change" figure has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies is the percentage of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). The data are reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births of unknown weight are not included in these calculations.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) **1995 data:** Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 11, Supplement (June 10, 1997), Tables 8 and 10. **1993 data:** Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1993. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 11, Supplement (June 21, 1996), Tables 8 and 10. **1992 data:** Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1992. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 43, No. 5, Supplement (October 25, 1994), Tables 8 and 10. **1991 data:** Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1991. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 42, No. 5, Supplement (September 9, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1990 data:** Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1990. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 41, No. 9, Supplement (February 25, 1993), Tables 6 and 14. **1989 data:** Advance Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1989. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 40, No. 8, Supplement (December 12, 1991),

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Tables 6 and 11. **1985 through 1988 data:** *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. 1, *Nativity*, Table 1-22.

Percent of 2-Year Olds Who Were Immunized: 1996 is derived from the National Immunization Survey (NIS) which provides state estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19 to 35 months. The survey was conducted during 1996. The figures given here reflect the percentage of children who have 1-51 Series Coverage, that is, four or more doses of Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis Vaccine (three or more doses of Poliovirus vaccine and one or more doses of Measles Mumps-Rubella vaccine). The figures were derived from a national sample of 33,505 children with a minimum of roughly 120 per state.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Status Report on the Childhood Immunization Initiative: National, State, and Urban Area Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Aged 19-35 Months—United States, 1996. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 46, No. 29, June 25, 1997, pp. 657-664.

Percent of 4th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Mathematics Level: 1996 is the share of 4th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic Proficiency level in mathematics, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The mathematics assessment measures achievement in areas of numbers and operations, 42 percent of total score, geometry, 10 percent, and

5) algebra and functions. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories: Advanced Proficient, and Basic. Fourth grade students performing at the Basic level showed some basic understanding of the mathematical concepts and procedures in the five NAEP content areas.

Seven states (Alabama, Illinois, Kansas, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, and South Dakota) did not participate in the 1996 NAEP Mathematics Assessment for grade 4 students. In addition, the data for 11 other states (Alaska, Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Vermont) were published even though they did not meet all of the school participation rate guidelines.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, *NAEP 1996 Mathematics Report Card for the Nation and the States*, February 1997, Table 3-2.

Percent of 8th Grade Students Who Scored Below Basic Science Level: 1996 is the share of 8th grade public school students failing to reach the Basic Proficiency level in science, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which is conducted by the U.S. Department of Education.

The science assessment measures characteristic elements of knowing and doing science, such as conceptual understanding, scientific investigation, and practical reasoning. The NAEP uses three proficiency categories—Advanced Proficient, and Basic. Eighth grade students at the Basic level demonstrated some of the knowledge and reasoning required to understand the three major science fields—earth, physical, and life sciences at a level appropriate for grade 8. For

example, they were able to conduct scientific investigations, and obtain information from graphs, diagrams, and tables. In addition, they showed some understanding of concepts relating to the scientific method and had a preliminary understanding of cause-and-effect relationships.

Seven states (Alabama, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota) did not participate in the 1996 NAEP Science Assessment for grade 8 students. Thirteen other states (Nevada, New Hampshire, and New Jersey) did not meet minimum school participation guidelines, therefore, scores were not reported for these states. In addition, the data for 10 other states (Alaska, Arkansas, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New York, South Carolina, Vermont, and Wisconsin) were published even though they did not meet all guidelines for samples established by NAEP.

SOURCE: National Assessment of Educational Progress, *1996 Science Performance Standards Achievement Results for the Nation and the States*, October 1997, Table 10.

Percent of Children in Poverty: is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These related children include the householder's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews who are related to the householder.

In the Current Population Survey (CPS), families are surveyed each March and asked about their income in the previous calendar year. Poverty status is determined by comparing the income from the previous calendar year to a threshold determined by family size and composition as of the survey date in March. In calendar year 1994, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was \$14,625. The data shown here represent 5-year averages. For example, the figure for 1995 represents an average of CPS data collected each year from 1995 through 1997. We refer to the data collected in March 1995 as 1995 data even though they reflect 1994 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1983 through 1997.

Percent of Children in Extreme Poverty (income below 50% of poverty level): 1995 is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below 50 percent of the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. In calendar year 1994, a typical family of four fell in this category if their income fell below \$7,313. Only children who live in a household where they are related to the head of the household (referred to as the householder by the Census Bureau) are included in this analysis. These "related children" include the householder's children by birth, marriage, or adoption, as well as other persons under age 18, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the householder. The figures shown here

represent a 5-year average of data collected each year from 1995 through 1997. We refer to the data collected in March 1995 as 1995 data even though they reflect poverty status based on 1994 income.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1993 through 1997.

Percent of Children Under Age 6 Living With Working Parents: 1995 reflects the share of preschool children who are likely to need child care. For this group of children, "working parents" are defined as those parents who reported that they usually worked at least 1 hour per week in the previous calendar year.

For children in single-parent families, the work criteria are applied to that parent. For children in married-couple families, the work criteria are applied to both parents. The data shown here reflect 5-year averages of data from 1995 through 1997.

While the estimates of children needing child care developed here are based on the work of parents, it should also be recognized that many parents send children to preschool programs because early education programs help prepare children (particularly children in low-income families) for school. Consequently, there is a need for preschool programs regardless of parents' work status.

SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1993 through 1997.

For children in single-parent families, the work criteria are applied to that parent. For children in married-couple families, the work criteria are applied to both parents. The data shown here reflect 5-year averages of data from 1995 through 1997.

Percent of Children Ages 6-12 Living With Working Parents: 1995 reflects the share of elementary school-age children who are likely to need child care. For this group of children, "working parents" are those parents who reported that they usually worked at least 30 hours per week in the previous calendar year. Thirty hours per week was selected as the threshold because most kids are in school for about that amount of time when school is in session, allowing their parent(s) to work.

For children in single-parent families, the work criteria are applied to that parent. For children in married-couple families, the work criteria are applied to both parents. The data shown here reflect 5-year averages of data from 1995 through 1997.

It should be recognized that these are relatively stringent criteria. For all available parents, the ability to work 30 hours per week without needing nonparental child care requires finding a job close to home or school where the parents are only required to work the exact hours that their child is in school. Moreover, this does not take into consideration child-care needs during summer vacation or school holidays.

Some couples are able to stagger their work schedules to allow both parents to work more than 30 hours a week while still having one parent always available to care for the children, but this is relatively rare. Moreover, since many low-income parents work nontraditional hours, they often need child care in order to work the hours required even if they don't work 30 hours per week.

SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the

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University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1995 through 1997.

Percent of Children Under Age 13 Living in Low Income Families With Working Parents:

1995 reflects a group of preteen children in families who are likely to need financial assistance to secure the child care needed to continue working. The definition of working parents differs by age of child and family structure. Children under age 6 are considered to live with working parents if the resident parent in a single-parent family or both parents in a married couple family usually worked at least 1 hour per week in the previous calendar year. Children ages 7-12 are considered to live with working parents if the resident parent in a single-parent family or both parents in a married couple family usually worked at least 30 hours per week in the previous calendar year.

Low income families refer to those with family incomes less than twice the federal poverty threshold. The poverty threshold is a set of income cutoffs established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget which vary by family size. The thresholds are updated yearly to account for inflation. In 1994, twice the official poverty threshold for a four-person family was \$29,250. Twice the poverty level is the income threshold used to identify children in low income families for distributing funds with respect to the State Children's Health Insurance Program passed by Congress in 1991. Also, this figure is very similar to the federal guidelines for determining who qualifies for child care assistance of nearly income-related percent of the state median family

income is spelled out in the *Federal Register*, Vol. 62, No. 141 (July 23, 1997), p. 49615. While 85 percent of state median family income is the guideline provided by the federal government, most states set the income eligibility level below this level. The figures shown here reflect 5 year averages of data from 1993 to 1997.

We only look at children under age 13 because survey evidence indicates that most Americans believe that a child age 13 or older can be left unsupervised for at least half a day. Thirteen is also the age cutoff for federal child care assistance.

SOURCE: The Urban Studies Institute at the University of Louisville, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1993 through 1997.

Percent of Families With Children Headed by a Single Parent is the percentage of all families

with own children under age 18 living in the household who are headed by a person—male or female—without a spouse present in the home. Own children are never married children under age 18 who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

The figures are derived from the monthly Current Population Survey conducted by the Census Bureau. Questions regarding family type are collected for all family households each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 12 months in the calendar year. The figures shown here represent 5 year averages. For example, the figures for 1995 represent an average of data from 1994 through 1999.

Like all estimates derived from samples, these figures contain some amount of random error. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1981-1996 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Female-Headed Families Receiving Child Support or Alimony: 1995 is the per-

centage of families headed by an unmarried woman living with one or more of her own children under age 18) receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. (Previous editions of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* referred to this measure as the Percent of Mother-Headed Families Receiving Child

Support or Alimony.) Own children include children related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Those families categorized as receiving child support or alimony include those receiving partial payment as well as those receiving full payment. It should also be noted that there is no child support award in place in many of these families. Nationally, only 56 percent of all female-headed families had a child support award in place in 1991.

The figures shown here represent an average of data from 1993 through 1997. We refer to data collected in March 1995 as 1995 data even though they reflect income received during 1994.

SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1993 through 1997.

Percent of Teens Not Attending School and Not Working (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school (full- or part-time) and not employed (full- or part-time).

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education. Questions regarding school enrollment and employment are asked of all 16- to 19 year olds in the sample each month. A yearly average was calculated based on responses for the 9 months that typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent 3 year averages. For example, data for 1995 represent an average of data from 1991 through 1996.

Like all estimates derived from samples these figures contain some amount of random error. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1981-1996 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent of Teens Who Are High School Dropouts (ages 16-19) is the percentage of teenagers between ages 16 and 19 who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates. These who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates in this measure. The measure used here is defined as a status dropout rate by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) as shown in their publication *Dropout Rates in the United States, 1990* (U.S. annually only, 29

states, and the District of Columbia have submitted event dropout data to the NCES that meets quality and comparability levels needed to justify publishing estimates (see NCES, *Dropout Rates in the United States, 1996*, p. 10). For the measure presented here, we focus on teens ages 16 to 19 rather than young adults ages 18 to 24 (which is the focus of *Dropout Rates in the United States, 1996*) because a large share of 18- to 24-year-olds migrate across state lines each year. The high interstate migration rates of 18- to 24-year olds confound the connection between state policies and programs and state dropout rates.

This measure is based on analysis of the 12-month Current Population Survey (CPS) file maintained by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Each month the CPS asks respondents in about 60,000 households nationwide about their activities related to the labor force and education. For this variable, a percentage was calculated for each year based on data for the 9 months that children typically are in school (September through May). The figures shown here represent 3 year averages. For example, data for 1995 represent an average of data from 1991 to 1996.

Like all estimates derived from samples these figures contain some amount of random error. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that state rankings based on these figures should be used with caution.

SOURCE: Special tabulations of 1981-1996 Current Population Survey microdata prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15 and under) is the number of deaths from accident, homicide, and suicide of teens between ages 15 and 19 per 100,000 teens in this age group. Children

of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* published prior to 1997 referred to this measure as the Teen Violent Death Rate.) The data are reported by place of residence, not the place where the death occurred.

SOURCES: Death Statistics: Special tabulations by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Vital Statistics. "Deaths From 282 Selected Causes, by 5-Year Age Groups, Race and Sex: U.S. and Each State," for each year from 1985 to 1995, **Population Statistics:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division.

Teen Birth Rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17) is the number of births to teenagers between ages 15 and 17 per 1,000 females in this age group. Data reflect the mother's place of residence rather than place of birth. This measure of teenage childbearing focuses on the fertility of all girls ages 15-17, regardless of marital status. We omitted births to girls under age 15, since less than 5 percent of teen births occurred to girls in that age group.

SOURCES: 1995 data: Birth Statistics (1995): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, State-Specific Birth Rates for Teenagers—United States, 1990-1996, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 46, No. 46 (September 12, 1997), pp. 857-862, and unpublished tabulations from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) **Population Statistics (1995):** U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, 1994 data: National Center for Health Statistics, Recent Deaths in Teenage Birth Rates in the United States Annals by State, 1990-91, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 45, No. 5, Supplement (December 19, 1993) Table 4, 1985 through 1993 data: Child Trends, Inc., *Facts at a Glance* (Washington, DC, 1996).

Rate of Teen Deaths by Accident, Homicide, and Suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15 and under) is the number of deaths from accident, homicide, and suicide of teens between ages 15 and 19 per 100,000 teens in this age group. Children

Criteria for Selecting KIDS COUNT Indicators

Over the past several years, a set of criteria has been developed to select the statistical indicators used in the national *KIDS COUNT Data Book* to measure change over time and to rank the states. These criteria are described below.

1. Data must be from a reliable source. All the indicator data used in this book come from U.S. government agencies. Most of the data have been published or released to the public in some other form before we use it.

2. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent over time. Changes in methodology, practices, or policies may affect year-to-year comparability. Program and administrative data are particularly vulnerable to changes in policies or program administration, resulting in data that are not comparable across states or over time.

3. The statistical indicator must be available and consistent across all states. In practical terms this means data collected by the federal government or some other national organization. Much of the data collected by states may be accurate and reliable, but unless all of the states follow the same data collection procedures, the statistics are not likely to be comparable.

4. The data item should reflect a salient outcome or measure of well-being. We focus on outcome measures rather than programmatic or service data (such as dollars spent on education or welfare costs), which are not always related to the actual well-being of children.

5. The data item must be easily understandable to the public. We are trying to reach an educated lay public, not academic scholars or researchers. Measures that are too complex will not be effective.

6. The data item must have a relatively unambiguous interpretation. If the value of an indicator changes, we want to be sure there is widespread agreement that this is a good thing or a bad thing for kids.

7. There should be a high probability that the measure will continue to be produced in the near future. We want to establish a series of indicators that can be produced year after year in order to track changes in the well-being of children.

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

The Annie E. Casey Foundation funds a nationwide network of KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

Alabama	Arkansas	California	Colorado
<p>Steve Prince <i>Director of Commitment, Actions and Programs</i></p> <p>VOICES for Alabama's Children P.O. Box 1576 Montgomery, AL 36103 (334) 213-2410 (334) 213-2415 (fax) VFAC@mindspring.com</p>	<p>Amy Rossi <i>Executive Director</i></p> <p>Arkansas Advocates for Children & Families 1031 7th Street Suite 951 Little Rock, AR 72011-1551 (501) 371-9678 (501) 371-9681 (fax) HN3302@handsnet.org</p>	<p>Children Now 1212 Broadway Suite 540 Oakland, CA 94612 (510) 763-2444 (510) 763-1974 (fax) HN0648@handsnet.org</p>	<p>Colorado Children's Campaign 225 E. 16th Avenue Suite B-800 Denver, CO 80202-1001 (303) 839-1580 (303) 839-1354 (fax) HN3157@handsnet.org</p>
<p>Alaska</p> <p>KIDS COUNT Alaska University of Alaska—Anchorage Institute of Social and Economic Research 5211 Providence Drive Anchorage, AK 99508 (907) 786-7744 (907) 786-7739 (fax) afng@uaa.alaska.edu</p>	<p>Arizona</p> <p>Children's Action Alliance 1001 N. 3rd Street Suite 100 Phoenix, AZ 85012 (602) 266-0707 (602) 263-8792 (fax) caa@azchildren.org</p>	<p>Christine Staberg <i>ADDS Co-PI Consultant</i></p>	<p>Arizona</p> <p>Carol Kamin <i>Executive Director</i></p>

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Connecticut	Connecticut Association for Human Services 110 Bartholomew Avenue Hartford, CT 06106 (860) 951-2212 (860) 951-6511 (fax) HN.3158@handsnct.org	Florida	University of South Florida Florida Mental Health Institute 1350 Bruce B. Downs Blvd Tampa, FL 33612 (813) 974-7411 (813) 974-8534 (fax) HN.3176@handsnct.org	Idaho	Mountain States Group 101 W. Jefferson Street Boise, ID 83702 (208) 338-1014 (208) 331-0267 (fax) HN.6553@handsnct.org
Delaware	University of Delaware 208K Graham Hall Newark, DE 19717-1405 (302) 831-4966 (302) 831-4987 (fax) terry@udel.edu	Georgia	Georgians for Children 3091 Maple Drive, N Suite 114 Atlanta, GA 30305 (404) 365-8948 (404) 365-9009 (fax) HN.3160@handsnct.org	Illinois	Voices for Illinois Children 208 S. LaSalle Street Suite 1580 Chicago, IL 60601 (312) 456-0600 (312) 456-0088 (fax) HN.3175@handsnct.org
Washington, DC	DC Children's Trust Fund 111 K Street, NW Suite 125 Washington, DC 20005 202) 621-5555 202) 621-0390 (fax) dctf@nctc.com	Hawaii	University of Hawaii—Manoa Center on the Family 2515 Campus Road Miller Hall 105 Honolulu, HI 96822 (808) 956-4136 (808) 956-4147 (fax) marciah@hawaii.edu	Indiana	Indiana Youth Institute 8001 N. Meridian Street Suite 200 Indianapolis, IN 46208-4016 (317) 924-3657 (317) 924-1314 (fax) erikson@iyi.com
Melissa Littlefield <i>Project Director</i>	Melinda Michael <i>Public Relations Director</i>	Marcia Harwick <i>Project Director</i>	Judith Erickson <i>Director of Research Services</i>		

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Iowa
 Child & Family Policy Center
 1021 Fleming Building
 218 Sixth Avenue
 Des Moines, IA 50309
 (515) 280-9027
 (515) 244-8997 (fax)
 HN2228@handsnet.org

Louisiana
 Agenda for Children
 P.O. Box 5183
 New Orleans, LA 70151
 (504) 586-8509
 (504) 586-8522 (fax)
 HN1591@handsnet.org

Kansas
 Kansas Action for Children
 P.O. Box 105
 Topeka, KS 66601-0105
 (913) 232-0550
 (913) 232-0699 (fax)
 HN3434@handsnet.org

Maine
 Maine Children's Alliance
 P.O. Box 2110
 Augusta, ME 04338
 (207) 623-1868
 (207) 626-3302 (fax)
 mainekids1@aol.com

Kentucky
 Kentucky Youth Advocates, Inc.
 205 Frankfort Avenue
 Louisville, KY 40203
 (502) 895-8167
 (502) 895-8225 (fax)
 HN3180@handsnet.org

Maryland
 Advocates for Children & Youth
 54 Market Place
 Berensstem Building
 5011 Court
 Baltimore, MD 21202
 (410) 547-9200
 (410) 547-8690 (fax)

Kentucky
 Debra Miller
 Executive Director

Jennear Everett-Reynolds
 KIDS COUNT
 Project Director

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Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Massachusetts Massachusetts Committee for Children & Youth 10 Beacon Street Suite 300 Boston, MA 02108 (617) 742-8555 (617) 742-7808 (fax) HN7865@handsnet.org	Mississippi Rita Williams-Bishop <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i> 757 N. Presidential Street Jackson, MS 39202 (601) 355-4911 (601) 355-4813 (fax) HN3164@handsnet.org	Nevada WE CAN, Inc. 5110 W. Sahara Suite 202 Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 368-1533 (702) 368-1540 fax HN1699@handsnet.org
Michigan Michigan League for Human Services 300 N. Washington Square Suite 101 Lansing, MI 48933 (517) 487-5436 (517) 371-4546 (fax) zehnder.j@pilot.msu.edu	Missouri Susan S. Scribner <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i> 2717 Sullivan Avenue Suite 200 St. Louis, MO 63115 (314) 647-2003 (314) 644-5437 (fax) emc@jinx.unmsl.edu	New Hampshire Children's Alliance of New Hampshire 125 Airport Road Concord, NH 03301 (603) 225-0900 (603) 225-4346 (fax) HN3300@handsnet.org
Minnesota Children's Defense Fund—Minnesota 550 Rice Street St. Paul, MN 55103 (612) 227-6121 (612) 227-2553 (fax) HN5347@handsnet.org	Nebraska Kathy Bigsby Moore <i>Executive Director</i> 7521 Main Street Suite 103 Omaha, NE 68127 (402) 597-3100 (402) 597-2705 (fax) HN3178@handsnet.org	New Jersey Association for Children of New Jersey 35 Halsey Street Newark, NJ 07102 (201) 643-3876 (201) 643-9153 (fax) HN3867@handsnet.org
Minnesota Diane Benjamin <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i> 550 Rice Street St. Paul, MN 55103 (612) 227-6121 (612) 227-2553 (fax) HN5347@handsnet.org	Nebraska Voices for Children in Nebraska 7521 Main Street Suite 103 Omaha, NE 68127 (402) 597-3100 (402) 597-2705 (fax) HN3178@handsnet.org	New Jersey Eloisa Hernandez <i>KIDS COUNT Director</i> 35 Halsey Street Newark, NJ 07102 (201) 643-3876 (201) 643-9153 (fax) HN3867@handsnet.org

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

New Mexico	New Mexico Advocates for Children & Families	North Dakota	North Dakota KIDS COUNT University of North Dakota
<p>Alice Otero NDSU Office Director</p>	<p>P.O. Box 26000 Albuquerque, NM 87125-0000 (505) 244-9505 (505) 244-9509 (fax) HN3165@handsnet.org</p>	<p>Ann Lechner Director</p>	<p>College Hall Room 5 P.O. Box 7000 Grand Forks, ND 58202-7000 (701) 777-4086 (701) 777-4257 (fax) HN3808@handsnet.org</p>
New York	State of New York Council on Children and Families	Ohio	Children's Defense Fund--Ohio
<p>Deborah Benson Director of Public Planning & Research</p>	<p>5 Empire State Plaza Suite 2810 Albany, NY 12223-1533 (518) 474-6294 (518) 473-2570 (fax) HN7870@handsnet.org</p>	<p>Mary Wachtel Executive Director</p>	<p>521 Lyall Street Suite 100 Columbus, OH 43215 (614) 221-2244 (614) 221-2247 (fax) HN3287@handsnet.org</p>
North Carolina	North Carolina Child Advocacy Institute	Oklahoma	Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy
<p>Julie Rehder Senior Director for National Community Outreach</p>	<p>311 Edenboro Street Raleigh, NC 27601-1017 (919) 834-6623 (919) 829-7299 (fax) HN1599@handsnet.org</p>	<p>Marlo Nash Executive Director</p>	<p>120 N.W. 13th Street Suite 101 Oklahoma City, OK 73102 (405) 236-5437 (405) 236-5439 (fax) HN3167@handsnet.org</p>

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Oregon	Children First for Oregon 921 S.W. Morrison Suite 418 Portland, OR 97205 (503) 294-1456 (503) 294-1806 (fax) childrenfirst@metarena.com	South Carolina	South Carolina Budget & Control Board P.O. Box 12444 Columbia, SC 29211 (803) 734-2291 (803) 734-1276 (fax) HN2480@handsnet.org	Texas	Center for Public Policy Priorities 900 Lyda Street Austin, TX 78702 (512) 320-0222 (512) 320-0227 (fax) HN2960@handsnet.org
Tonia Hunt <i>Project Director</i>		Baron Holmes <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>		Pam Hornum <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>	
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Partnerships for Children 20 N. Market Square Suite 300 Harrisburg, PA 17101-3155 (717) 236-5680 (717) 236-7745 (fax) HN3169@handsnet.org	South Dakota	Business Research Bureau University of South Dakota 111 E. Clark Street Vermillion, SD 57099 (605) 677-5287 (605) 677-5427 (fax) HN3163@handsnet.org	Utah	Utah Children 717 E. South Temple Street Suite 150 Salt Lake City, UT 84102 (801) 364-1182 (801) 364-1186 (fax) HN3179@handsnet.org
Martha Bergsten <i>KIDS COUNT Project Director</i>		Carole Cochran <i>Project Coordinator</i>		Terry Haven <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i>	
Rhode Island	Rhode Island KIDS COUNT 70 Elm Street Providence, RI 02903 (401) 351-9400 (401) 351-1758 (fax) HN3170@handsnet.org	Tennessee	Tennessee Commission on Children & Youth Gateway Plaza 710 James Robertson Parkway Nashville, TN 37243-0880 (615) 741-2655 (615) 741-5956 (fax) HN3171@handsnet.org	Vermont	Vermont Children's Forum P.O. Box 261 Montpelier, VT 05601 (802) 229-6377 (802) 229-4929 (fax) HN3175@handsnet.org
Elizabeth Burke Bryant <i>Executive Director</i>		Denise Dunbar <i>KIDS COUNT Director</i>		Carlen Finn <i>KIDS COUNT Coordinator</i>	

Primary Contacts for State KIDS COUNT Projects

Virginia	Action Alliance for Virginia's Children & Youth	Wisconsin	Wisconsin Council on Children & Families
<p>Lisa Wood <i>Project Director</i></p> <p>122 E. Franklin Street Richmond, VA 23219 (804) 649-0184 (804) 649-0161 (fax) HN5071@handsnet.org</p>	<p>Anne Arnesen <i>Director</i></p> <p>16 N. Carroll Street Suite 420 Madison WI 53703 (608) 284-0580 (608) 284-0583 (fax) HN1915@handsnet.org</p>	<p>Wyoming</p> <p>Bob Catola <i>Executive Director</i></p> <p>Wyoming PARENT, Inc. 1605 Capital Avenue Cheyenne WY 82001 (307) 635-2272 (307) 635-2306 (fax)</p>	<p>Washington</p> <p>Rick Brandon <i>Executive Director</i></p> <p>Human Services Policy Center Institute for Public Policy & Mgt. Graduate School of Public Affairs University of Washington 521 Parrington Box 353040 Seattle, WA 98195-3040 (206) 543-8483 (206) 616-5769 (fax) HN3159@handsnet.org</p>
<p>West Virginia</p> <p>Margie Hale <i>Executive Director</i></p> <p>West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund 1041 Quarrier Street Suite 315 Atlas Building Charleston, WV 25360 (304) 345-2101 (304) 345-2102 (fax) HN3174@handsnet.org</p>			

Dissemination Partners

The Annie E. Casey Foundation wishes to thank the following organizations for their assistance in disseminating the *KIDS COUNT Data Book*.

American Academy of Pediatrics	Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics Families & Work Institute	National Association of Public Partners in Education	National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care
American Association of School Administrators	Family Impact Seminar	National Association of Child Welfare Administrators	National School Boards Association
American Medical Association	Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.	National Association of State Universities & Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC)	Office for Church in Society/United Church of Christ
American Public Health Association	Institute for Educational Leadership	National Association of WIC Directors	Permanency Planning Project, National Council of Juvenile & Family Court Judges
American School Health Association	Judge David L. Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law	National Association of Women Business Owners	Physicians for Social Responsibility
American Speech-Language-Hearing Association	March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation	National Center for Children in Poverty, Columbia School of Public Health	Society of Pediatric Nurses
American Youth Policy Forum	National Assembly of National Voluntary Health and Social Welfare Organizations	National Center on Fathering	The Children's Foundation
Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs	National Association for Family Child Care	National Child Care Association	The National Dropout Prevention Center
Association of State & Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO)	National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)	National Child Care Information Center (NCCIC)	U.S. Bureau of the Census
Big Brothers & Big Sisters of America	National Association of Child Advocates	National Coalition of 100 Black Women	U.S. Conference of Mayors
Boys & Girls Clubs of America	National Association of Children's Hospitals & Related Institutions	National Crime Prevention Council	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperatives, State Research, Education, and Extension Service, Families, 4 H and Nutrition
Business and Professional Women/U.S.A.	National Association of Community Health Centers	National Education Association	United Way of America
Center for Career Development in Early Care and Education at Wheelock College	National Association of Elementary School Principals	National Head Start Association	Women in Community Service
Center for Law & Social Policy (CLASP)	National Association of Homes & Services for Children	National Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition	YWCA of the U.S.A.
Child Care Law Center		National League of Cities	
Council of Chief State School Officers		National Perinatal Association	
		National PTA	

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service, and his siblings, who named the Foundation in honor of their mother. The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human-service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families. In pursuit of this goal, the Foundation makes grants that help states, cities, and communities fashion more innovative, cost-effective responses to these needs.

**The Annie E. Casey
Foundation**

701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
410 547-6600
Fax 410 547-6624
www.aecf.org
Douglas W. Nelson
President

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**The Annie E. Casey
Foundation**

701 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
410.547.6600
Fax 410.547.6624
www.aecf.org

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